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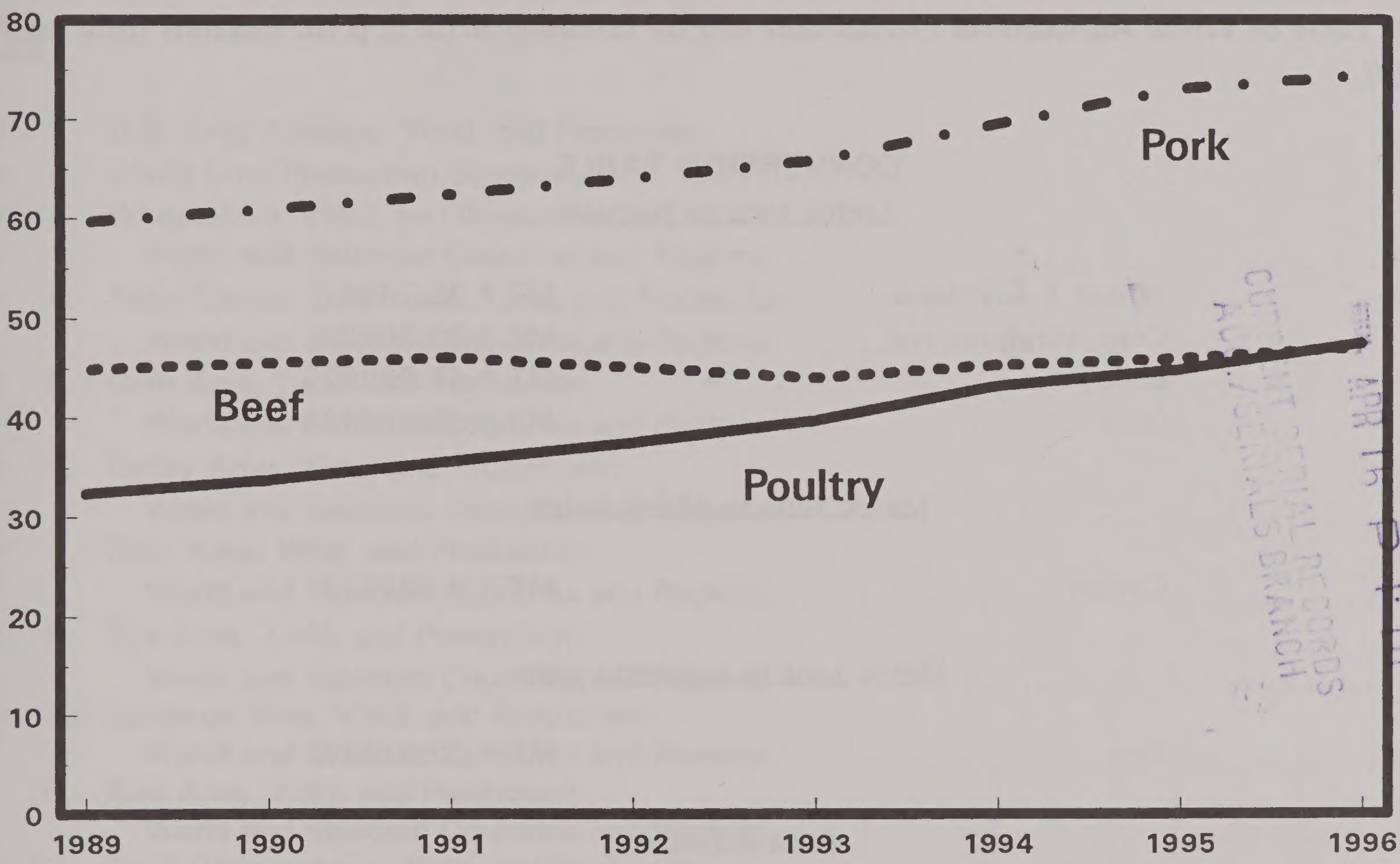
World Agricultural Production

Meat Production In Selected Countries

Million Metric tons



Production Articles This Month ...

- Red Meat In Selected Countries
- Poultry and Eggs In Selected Countries
- World Sugar
- World Cocoa Bean
- World Cottonseed
- Macadamia Nuts In Selected Countries
- Russia and Ukraine Winter Grain Area

Approved by the World Agriculture Outlook Board - USDA

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-312), March 12, 1996.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on April 12, 1996.

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917

Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622

Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1995/96

March 1996

WHEAT

Country	1995/96 Current Estimate MMT	1995/96 Monthly Change MMT	1995/96 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1994/95 (%)	Comments
World	534.5	-0.1	-0	+2	Production is estimated lower this month due to reductions in the total foreign category.
United States	59.5	NC	NC	-6	No change from last month.
Total Foreign	475.0	-0.1	-0	+3	Production is estimated lower as decreases in Australia, Chile, and Slovakia more than offset increases in India and the EU.
Australia	16.6	-0.4	-2	+87	Production is estimated lower due to rains and hail storms in Western Australia at harvest.
Chile	1.1	-0.3	-19	-19	Production is estimated lower due to reduced area and yield caused by drought.
Slovakia	1.9	-0.2	-10	-11	Production is revised lower based on a report by the Ministry of Agriculture indicating a decrease in yield.
India	65.5	+0.3	+0	+9	Production is estimated at a record resulting from record area and yield.
EU	86.4	+0.3	+0	+2	Production is estimated higher due mainly to an increase in yield for the United Kingdom.

COARSE GRAINS

Country	1995/96 Current Estimate MMT	1995/96 Monthly Change MMT	1995/96 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1994/95 (%)	Comments
World	777.2	+0.3	+0	-10	Production is estimated higher this month due to increases in the total foreign category.
United States	209.4	NC	NC	-26	No change from last month.
Total Foreign	567.8	+0.3	+0	-1	Production is estimated higher as increases in South Africa and Zimbabwe more than offset decreases in the EU, Argentina, India, and Slovakia.
South Africa	10.7	+1.1	+11	+106	Production is estimated higher based on favorable weather that boosted yield potential and increases in corn and sorghum area.

COARSE GRAINS, continued

Country	--------- 1995/96 ---------- Current Estimate MMT	Monthly Change MMT	Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1994/95 (%)	Comments
Zimbabwe	2.7	+0.5	+22	+167	Production is estimated higher as favorable weather and a government program of seed and fertilizer distribution increased corn area and yield.
Argentina	13.1	-0.5	-4	-2	Production is estimated lower due to a reduction in corn area. Hot, dry weather earlier in the season led producers to abandon the crop or turn cattle out to feed on corn fields.
India	29.7	-0.2	-1	-1	Production is estimated lower for sorghum based on official data reducing yield.
Slovakia	1.5	-0.2	-11	-0	Production is estimated lower as barley and corn yields are revised downward based on official data.

RICE (MILLED BASIS)

Country	--------- 1995/96 ---------- Current Estimate MMT	Monthly Change MMT	Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1994/95 (%)	Comments
World	369.9	+2.2	+1	+2	Production is estimated higher due to increases in the total foreign category.
United States	5.7	NC	NC	-13	No change from last month.
Total Foreign	364.2	+2.2	+1	+2	Production is estimated higher in Indonesia, Philippines, and Thailand, but lower in Bangladesh.
Indonesia	32.2	+2.3	+8	+2	Production is estimated higher based on a USDA series revision. The crop harvested in calendar year 1996 is now included in the 1995/96 marketing year. The main-season harvest in Java has begun and early reports indicate higher area and yield than last year.
Thailand	14.4	+0.2	+1	+2	Production is estimated higher due to increased area and yield based on strong prices, favorable weather, and ample irrigation supplies.
Philippines	7.0	+0.2	+3	+3	Production is estimated at a record due to larger area. Area for the second-season crop, which is harvested from February - April, is reportedly up 3 percent from last year.
Bangladesh	18.0	-0.5	-3	+7	Production is estimated lower as the Aus and Aman crops are revised downward. The Aman crop is estimated down 0.4 MMT resulting from flooding earlier in the season.

OILSEEDS

Country	1995/96 Current Forecast MMT	1995/96 Monthly Change MMT	1995/96 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1994/95 (%)	Comments
World	254.9	+2.4	+1	-2	Production is estimated higher due to increases in the total foreign category.
United States	68.5	NC	NC	-14	No change from last month.
Total Foreign	186.4	+2.4	+1	+3	Production is estimated at a record. Increases in China and India more than offset a reduction in Brazil.
China	43.9	+1.6	+4	+4	Production is estimated higher this month based on State Statistical Bureau figures and field travel by the U.S. agricultural attache in Beijing. Estimates are increased for rapeseed, peanuts, and cottonseed output.
India	24.4	+1.0	+4	+2	Production is estimated higher this month based on favorable weather which improved rapeseed yield potential. Harvest reports also indicate that soybean area and yield are higher.
Brazil	24.0	-0.1	-0	-11	Production is estimated lower this month based on a reduction in cottonseed output due to lower cotton area.

PALM OIL

Country	1995/96 Current Forecast MMT	1995/96 Monthly Change MMT	1995/96 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1994/95 (%)	Comments
World	15.1	+0.0	+0	+4	Production is estimated higher this month due to slight increases in output for Nigeria and Colombia.

COTTON

Country	1995/96 Current Estimate MBALES	1995/96 Monthly Change MBALES	1995/96 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1994/95 (%)	Comments
World Total	89.0	+0.4	+0	+4	Production is forecast higher due to an increase in the total foreign category.
United States	18.0	NC	NC	-9	Production is unchanged from last month. The 1995/96 harvest is complete.
Total Foreign	71.1	+0.4	+1	+8	Production is forecast higher due to increases in China and Australia which more than offset declines in Turkmenistan and Brazil.
China	20.7	+0.7	+4	+4	Production is estimated higher based on official statistics from the State Statistical Bureau of China.
Australia	1.8	+0.2	+9	+14	Production is estimated higher due to increased area and yield as summer rains are projected to enhance lint outturn.
FSU-12	8.3	-0.2	-2	-6	Production is estimated lower due to a 250,000-bale reduction in Turkmenistan reflecting revised official seed-cotton estimates.
Brazil	2.1	-0.2	-9	-17	Production is estimated lower due to decreased area and damaging rains during harvest.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--				--Million bushels--			
All Wheat	72.2	70.3	69.2	62.7	61.8	61.0	38.2	37.6	35.8	35.8	2,396	2,321	2,186	2,186
Winter	51.6	49.2	48.7	43.8	41.4	41.0	40.2	40.2	37.7	37.7	1,760	1,662	1,547	1,547
Other	20.6	21.1	20.5	18.9	20.4	20.0	33.7	32.3	32.0	32.0	636	659	639	639
Soybeans	60.1	61.7	62.6	57.3	60.9	61.6	32.6	41.4	34.9	34.9	1,871	2,517	2,152	2,152
Corn	73.2	79.2	71.2	62.9	72.9	65.0	100.7	138.6	113.5	113.5	6,336	10,103	7,374	7,374
Sorghum	9.9	9.8	9.5	8.9	8.9	8.3	59.9	72.8	55.6	55.6	534	649	460	460
Barley	7.8	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.3	58.9	56.2	57.2	57.2	398	375	359	359
Oats	7.9	6.6	6.3	3.8	4.0	3.0	54.4	57.1	54.7	54.7	207	229	162	162
							--Pounds per acre--				--Million CWT--			
Rice	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.1	5,510	5,964	5,621	5,621	156.1	197.8	173.9	173.9
											--Million 480-pound bales--			
All Cotton	13.4	13.7	16.9	12.8	13.3	16.0	606	708	540	540	16.1	19.7	18.0	18.0

TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			FSU-12	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Others
			United States	Canada	Mexico	European Union	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
									---Million metric tons---											
Wheat																				
1993/94	559.3	494.1	65.2	27.2	3.6	82.9	0.9	30.6	82.0	106.4	57.2	0.0	16.2	0.0	9.7	2.1	16.5	2.0	16.5	40.4
1994/95 prel.	523.5	460.4	63.2	23.1	4.0	84.7	0.8	34.0	59.4	99.3	59.8	0.0	15.1	0.0	11.3	2.2	8.9	1.8	14.7	41.2
1995/96 proj.																				
Feb.	534.6	475.1	59.5	25.4	3.6	86.1	0.9	35.5	58.9	100.0	65.2	0.0	16.9	0.0	8.6	1.5	17.0	2.1	15.5	37.8
Mar.	534.5	475.0	59.5	25.4	3.6	86.4	0.9	35.3	58.9	100.0	65.5	0.0	16.9	0.0	8.6	1.5	16.6	2.1	15.5	37.7
Coarse Grains																				
1993/94	789.7	603.3	186.5	24.0	22.7	92.4	1.6	44.5	92.1	116.7	31.0	5.4	1.8	3.1	13.3	33.8	9.8	14.0	10.4	86.6
1994/95 prel.	860.5	575.6	284.9	23.4	21.8	86.5	1.5	46.2	79.6	112.9	30.1	5.2	1.9	3.8	13.4	37.7	5.0	5.2	9.2	92.3
1995/96 proj.																				
Feb.	776.9	567.5	209.4	24.1	20.7	88.6	1.7	51.1	57.7	121.6	29.9	5.3	1.8	3.9	13.6	31.8	9.3	9.7	9.5	87.2
Mar.	777.2	567.8	209.4	24.1	20.7	88.5	1.6	50.9	57.7	121.6	29.7	5.3	1.8	3.9	13.1	31.8	9.1	10.7	9.5	87.7
Rice (Milled)																				
1993/94	353.8	348.6	5.2	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	124.4	80.3	30.3	4.0	12.7	0.4	7.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	85.7
1994/95 prel.	361.9	355.4	6.5	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	123.2	81.2	31.5	3.4	14.1	0.6	7.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	90.6
1995/96 proj.																				
Feb.	367.7	362.0	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	133.0	79.0	29.9	3.8	14.2	0.6	6.7	0.9	0.0	0.3	91.2
Mar.	369.9	364.2	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	133.0	79.0	32.2	3.8	14.4	0.6	6.7	0.9	0.0	0.3	91.0
Total Grains 1/																				
1993/94	1,702.9	1,446.0	256.9	51.3	26.4	176.6	2.5	75.1	175.3	347.5	168.5	35.7	21.9	15.8	23.4	43.0	27.1	16.0	27.1	212.7
1994/95 prel.	1,746.0	1,391.4	354.6	46.5	26.0	172.5	2.3	80.2	140.0	335.3	171.1	36.7	20.4	17.9	25.3	47.3	14.7	7.0	24.0	224.0
1995/96 proj.																				
Feb.	1,679.2	1,404.6	274.6	49.5	24.5	176.0	2.7	86.6	117.6	354.6	174.1	35.2	22.6	18.1	22.8	40.0	27.2	11.8	25.2	216.2
Mar.	1,681.6	1,407.0	274.6	49.5	24.5	176.2	2.5	86.2	117.6	354.6	174.2	37.5	22.6	18.3	22.3	40.0	26.6	12.9	25.2	216.4
Oilseeds 2/																				
1993/94	227.7	168.2	59.5	7.4	0.9	11.5	0.9	3.7	9.9	38.6	23.1	4.9	3.2	0.8	16.8	25.6	1.0	0.7	1.7	17.5
1994/95 prel.	261.3	181.6	79.7	9.6	1.0	13.0	0.9	4.0	8.7	42.4	24.6	4.9	3.3	0.8	19.2	27.0	1.0	0.6	1.7	18.9
1995/96 proj.																				
Feb.	252.5	184.0	68.5	8.8	1.0	13.5	0.9	5.3	11.4	42.3	24.1	5.1	4.1	0.8	18.9	24.1	1.5	0.9	2.2	19.2
Mar.	254.9	186.4	68.5	8.8	1.0	13.5	0.9	5.3	11.3	43.9	25.1	5.1	4.1	0.8	18.9	24.0	1.4	0.9	2.2	19.1
									---Million 480-pound bales---											
Cotton																				
1993/94	76.7	60.6	16.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.4	17.2	9.5	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.1	2.8	9.0
1994/95 prel.	85.7	66.1	19.7	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	19.9	10.8	0.0	6.5	0.0	1.6	2.5	1.5	0.1	2.9	8.9
1995/96 proj.																				
Feb.	88.6	70.7	18.0	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	20.0	10.7	0.0	8.5	0.0	1.9	2.3	1.6	0.2	3.9	10.2
Mar.	89.0	71.1	18.0	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	20.7	10.7	0.0	8.5	0.0	1.9	2.1	1.8	0.2	3.9	10.2

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	221.07	214.41	217.36	217.46	2.53	2.44	2.46	2.46	559.34	523.52	534.60	534.50	−0.10	−0.02	10.98	2.10
United States	25.38	25.00	24.67	24.67	2.57	2.53	2.41	2.41	65.22	63.17	59.48	59.48	0.00	0.00	−3.69	−5.84
Total Foreign	195.69	189.41	192.69	192.79	2.53	2.43	2.47	2.46	494.12	460.35	475.12	475.02	−0.10	−0.02	14.67	3.19
Major Exporters	41.30	39.75	41.62	41.72	3.30	3.22	3.30	3.29	136.34	127.99	137.15	137.09	−0.06	−0.04	9.10	7.11
EU−15	15.74	15.80	16.02	16.12	5.27	5.36	5.38	5.36	82.93	84.67	86.12	86.44	0.32	0.37	1.77	2.09
France	4.52	4.60	4.75	4.75	6.48	6.67	6.53	6.53	29.25	30.72	31.00	31.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.92
United Kingdom	1.80	1.81	1.90	1.86	7.18	7.35	7.45	7.76	12.89	13.31	14.15	14.40	0.25	1.77	1.09	8.16
Germany	2.40	2.44	2.60	2.59	6.58	6.77	6.85	6.89	15.77	16.48	17.80	17.82	0.02	0.09	1.33	8.10
Canada	12.38	10.84	11.25	11.25	2.20	2.13	2.26	2.26	27.23	23.12	25.43	25.43	0.00	0.00	2.31	9.98
Australia	8.38	8.00	9.85	9.85	1.97	1.11	1.73	1.69	16.48	8.90	17.00	16.62	−0.38	−2.22	7.72	86.71
Argentina	4.80	5.10	4.50	4.50	2.02	2.22	1.91	1.91	9.70	11.30	8.60	8.60	0.00	0.00	−2.70	−23.89
Major Importers	89.08	85.74	85.87	85.87	2.51	2.35	2.30	2.30	223.98	201.20	197.87	197.67	−0.20	−0.10	−3.53	−1.75
China	30.24	28.98	28.90	28.90	3.52	3.43	3.46	3.46	106.39	99.30	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.70
FSU−12	44.57	41.86	44.10	44.10	1.84	1.42	1.34	1.34	81.95	59.43	58.88	58.88	0.00	0.00	−0.55	−0.93
Russia	23.52	22.15	23.00	23.00	1.85	1.45	1.31	1.31	43.50	32.10	30.10	30.10	0.00	0.00	−2.00	−6.23
Ukraine	5.75	4.51	5.50	5.50	3.80	3.07	2.96	2.96	21.83	13.86	16.30	16.30	0.00	0.00	2.44	17.63
Kazakhstan	12.75	12.60	12.50	12.50	0.91	0.72	0.52	0.52	11.59	9.10	6.50	6.50	0.00	0.00	−2.60	−28.57
Baltic States	0.59	0.41	0.44	0.44	2.26	1.97	1.94	1.94	1.34	0.81	0.86	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.05	6.08
Eastern Europe	9.97	10.08	9.70	9.70	3.07	3.37	3.66	3.64	30.62	33.95	35.52	35.32	−0.20	−0.56	1.37	4.03
Poland	2.50	2.40	2.40	2.40	3.30	3.19	3.58	3.58	8.24	7.66	8.60	8.60	0.00	0.00	0.94	12.27
Romania	2.30	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.30	2.56	3.18	3.18	5.30	6.19	7.70	7.70	0.00	0.00	1.51	24.45
Egypt	0.89	0.73	0.95	0.95	5.35	5.62	5.26	5.26	4.78	4.10	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	21.95
Morocco	2.31	3.05	1.70	1.70	0.68	1.81	0.65	0.65	1.57	5.52	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	−4.42	−80.08
Brazil	1.41	1.37	1.03	1.03	1.50	1.60	1.46	1.46	2.11	2.19	1.51	1.51	0.00	0.00	−0.67	−30.85
Other Foreign	65.30	63.93	65.20	65.21	2.05	2.05	2.15	2.15	133.80	131.16	140.11	140.26	0.16	0.11	9.10	6.94
India	24.59	24.92	24.97	25.00	2.33	2.40	2.61	2.62	57.21	59.84	65.20	65.47	0.27	0.41	5.63	9.41
Turkey	8.85	8.60	8.55	8.55	1.86	1.71	1.81	1.81	16.50	14.70	15.50	15.50	0.00	0.00	0.80	5.44
Pakistan	8.30	8.03	8.18	8.18	1.95	1.88	2.07	2.07	16.16	15.11	16.95	16.95	0.00	0.00	1.83	12.13
Mexico	0.88	0.95	0.85	0.85	4.07	4.21	4.24	4.24	3.60	4.00	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	−0.40	−10.00
Saudi Arabia	0.80	0.60	0.47	0.47	4.53	4.47	4.30	4.30	3.60	2.68	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	−0.68	−25.35
Rep. of South Africa	1.07	1.04	1.36	1.36	1.85	1.77	1.56	1.56	1.98	1.83	2.13	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.29	15.99
Others	20.82	19.80	20.83	20.80	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.66	34.76	33.00	34.74	34.62	−0.11	−0.33	1.63	4.93

TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	311.18	314.53	302.62	302.80	2.54	2.74	2.57	2.57	789.73	860.51	776.91	777.22	0.30	0.04	–83.29	–9.68
United States	33.50	37.59	33.54	33.54	5.57	7.58	6.24	6.24	186.45	284.89	209.42	209.42	0.00	0.00	–75.47	–26.49
Total Foreign	277.68	276.94	269.07	269.25	2.17	2.08	2.11	2.11	603.28	575.62	567.50	567.80	0.30	0.05	–7.83	–1.36
Major Exporters	21.85	19.87	21.46	21.35	2.94	2.56	2.82	2.86	64.24	50.78	60.60	60.98	0.37	0.61	10.19	20.07
Canada	6.90	6.96	6.96	6.96	3.49	3.36	3.46	3.46	24.04	23.39	24.09	24.09	0.00	0.00	0.70	2.99
Argentina	3.71	3.51	3.90	3.75	3.58	3.81	3.49	3.50	13.29	13.37	13.63	13.13	–0.50	–3.67	–0.24	–1.82
Australia	5.03	4.07	5.09	5.02	1.96	1.23	1.83	1.82	9.84	5.02	9.30	9.12	–0.18	–1.92	4.10	81.72
South Africa, Rep.	4.99	3.98	4.21	4.32	2.80	1.31	2.31	2.49	13.99	5.21	9.69	10.74	1.05	10.83	5.54	106.40
Thailand	1.22	1.36	1.31	1.31	2.52	2.79	2.98	2.98	3.08	3.80	3.90	3.90	0.00	0.00	0.10	2.63
Major Importers	99.62	95.93	90.44	90.37	2.58	2.48	2.45	2.45	256.57	238.26	221.87	221.52	–0.35	–0.16	–16.74	–7.03
FSU–12	52.06	49.21	44.73	44.73	1.77	1.62	1.29	1.29	92.08	79.61	57.74	57.74	0.00	0.00	–21.88	–27.48
Russia	32.09	30.25	28.10	28.10	1.59	1.50	1.09	1.09	50.89	45.25	30.70	30.70	0.00	0.00	–14.55	–32.15
Ukraine	6.75	7.00	6.85	6.85	3.01	2.65	2.27	2.27	20.29	18.53	15.55	15.55	0.00	0.00	–2.98	–16.06
Kazakhstan	8.80	7.74	5.82	5.82	1.06	0.89	0.47	0.47	9.37	6.86	2.76	2.76	0.00	0.00	–4.10	–59.77
Baltic States	1.63	1.51	1.29	1.29	2.00	1.73	1.61	1.61	3.25	2.60	2.08	2.08	0.00	0.00	–0.52	–20.06
EU–15	18.92	18.69	18.52	18.47	4.89	4.63	4.78	4.79	92.43	86.48	88.55	88.50	–0.05	–0.05	2.02	2.34
Germany	3.83	3.80	3.95	3.95	5.17	5.22	5.53	5.57	19.78	19.85	21.83	21.99	0.16	0.75	2.14	10.79
France	3.94	3.47	3.42	3.42	6.60	6.40	6.48	6.48	25.99	22.22	22.15	22.15	0.00	0.00	–0.07	–0.33
Eastern Europe	16.69	16.67	16.26	16.24	2.66	2.77	3.14	3.13	44.47	46.23	51.06	50.87	–0.19	–0.37	4.65	10.05
Poland	6.04	6.01	6.15	6.15	2.52	2.35	2.68	2.68	15.24	14.14	16.50	16.50	0.00	0.00	2.36	16.69
Romania	4.14	4.15	3.94	3.94	2.46	2.59	3.09	3.09	10.16	10.75	12.15	12.15	0.00	0.00	1.40	13.00
Czech Rep.	0.82	0.86	0.81	0.81	3.86	3.72	3.85	3.85	3.16	3.21	3.12	3.12	0.00	0.00	–0.09	–2.80
Mexico	9.94	9.45	9.25	9.25	2.28	2.31	2.24	2.24	22.71	21.80	20.70	20.70	0.00	0.00	–1.10	–5.05
Other W. Europe	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.38	4.23	3.89	4.44	4.26	1.64	1.54	1.74	1.63	–0.11	–6.37	0.09	6.12
Other Foreign	156.21	161.13	157.18	157.54	1.81	1.78	1.81	1.81	282.47	286.58	285.02	285.30	0.28	0.10	–1.28	–0.45
China	25.81	26.30	27.84	27.84	4.52	4.29	4.37	4.37	116.74	112.88	121.64	121.64	0.00	0.00	8.76	7.76
India	33.19	34.19	32.80	32.85	0.93	0.88	0.91	0.90	31.02	30.08	29.90	29.68	–0.22	–0.74	–0.40	–1.33
Brazil	14.25	14.74	14.17	14.17	2.37	2.56	2.24	2.24	33.76	37.72	31.76	31.76	0.00	0.00	–5.96	–15.81
Turkey	4.60	4.48	4.52	4.52	2.27	2.05	2.09	2.09	10.44	9.18	9.46	9.46	0.00	0.00	0.28	3.11
Indonesia	2.95	3.00	2.95	2.95	1.83	1.73	1.80	1.80	5.40	5.20	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.92
Philippines	3.10	2.97	2.75	2.75	1.62	1.53	1.56	1.56	5.03	4.53	4.30	4.30	0.00	0.00	–0.23	–5.14
Others	72.32	75.47	72.16	72.47	1.11	1.15	1.15	1.15	80.08	86.99	82.67	83.17	0.50	0.60	–3.83	–4.40

TABLE 5

Corn Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	129.65	132.66	130.34	130.72	3.64	4.18	3.82	3.82	471.52	554.81	498.12	499.05	0.93	0.19	−55.77	−10.05
United States	25.46	29.50	26.30	26.30	6.32	8.70	7.12	7.12	160.95	256.62	187.31	187.31	0.00	0.00	−69.32	−27.01
Total Foreign	104.19	103.16	104.03	104.42	2.98	2.89	2.99	2.99	310.57	298.19	310.81	311.74	0.93	0.30	13.55	4.54
Major Exporters	7.37	6.70	7.15	7.10	3.55	2.86	3.31	3.41	26.18	19.15	23.70	24.20	0.50	2.11	5.05	26.37
Argentina	2.40	2.50	2.80	2.65	4.17	4.36	3.93	3.96	10.00	10.90	11.00	10.50	−0.50	−4.55	−0.40	−3.67
South Africa	3.90	3.00	3.20	3.30	3.40	1.55	2.81	3.03	13.28	4.65	9.00	10.00	1.00	11.11	5.35	115.05
Thailand	1.07	1.20	1.15	1.15	2.71	3.00	3.22	3.22	2.90	3.60	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.10	2.78
Major Importers	22.67	20.82	21.06	21.06	3.50	3.52	3.65	3.65	79.40	73.37	76.97	76.94	−0.03	−0.04	3.57	4.86
Eastern Europe	7.23	7.07	6.94	6.92	2.79	3.11	3.54	3.53	20.17	21.99	24.53	24.45	−0.08	−0.33	2.46	11.20
Romania	3.10	3.00	3.13	3.13	2.58	2.83	3.17	3.17	8.00	8.50	9.90	9.90	0.00	0.00	1.40	16.47
Yugoslavia	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.81	3.22	3.57	3.57	5.91	6.76	7.50	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.74	10.95
EU−15	3.78	3.71	3.70	3.71	8.06	7.62	7.78	7.77	30.49	28.30	28.77	28.83	0.05	0.18	0.53	1.86
France	1.85	1.64	1.67	1.67	8.03	7.72	7.49	7.49	14.84	12.64	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	−0.14	−1.11
Italy	0.93	0.91	0.94	0.94	8.66	8.05	9.04	8.86	8.03	7.32	8.50	8.34	−0.16	−1.89	1.02	13.92
Mexico	8.56	8.00	7.50	7.50	2.24	2.28	2.13	2.13	19.14	18.20	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	−2.20	−12.09
FSU−12	2.99	1.93	2.85	2.85	3.02	2.21	2.52	2.52	9.02	4.26	7.20	7.20	0.00	0.00	2.93	68.86
Russia	0.81	0.50	1.00	1.00	3.04	1.80	1.70	1.70	2.45	0.90	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.80	88.89
Ukraine	1.33	0.65	1.15	1.15	2.84	2.36	3.04	3.04	3.79	1.54	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	1.96	127.72
Other W. Europe	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	8.08	8.67	9.20	9.20	0.21	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−11.54
Others	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.05	4.46	4.49	4.75	4.75	0.37	0.37	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	−0.13	−34.24
Other Foreign	74.15	75.65	75.82	76.27	2.76	2.72	2.77	2.76	204.99	205.67	210.14	210.60	0.46	0.22	4.93	2.40
China	20.69	21.15	22.70	22.70	4.96	4.69	4.76	4.76	102.70	99.28	108.00	108.00	0.00	0.00	8.72	8.78
Brazil	13.69	14.18	13.60	13.60	2.41	2.61	2.28	2.28	32.93	36.94	31.00	31.00	0.00	0.00	−5.94	−16.09
India	5.99	6.10	6.00	6.10	1.60	1.50	1.63	1.61	9.60	9.12	9.80	9.80	0.00	0.00	0.68	7.46
Canada	0.99	0.96	1.00	1.00	6.59	7.37	7.25	7.25	6.50	7.04	7.25	7.25	0.00	0.00	0.21	2.94
Indonesia	2.95	3.00	2.95	2.95	1.83	1.73	1.80	1.80	5.40	5.20	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.92
Philippines	3.10	2.97	2.75	2.75	1.62	1.53	1.56	1.56	5.03	4.53	4.30	4.30	0.00	0.00	−0.23	−5.14
Egypt	0.81	0.89	0.85	0.85	6.14	6.38	6.47	6.47	4.98	5.65	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	−0.15	−2.65
Zimbabwe	1.40	1.40	1.20	1.55	1.54	0.60	1.67	1.61	2.16	0.84	2.00	2.50	0.50	25.00	1.66	197.62
Others	24.53	25.01	24.77	24.77	1.45	1.48	1.49	1.49	35.68	37.06	36.99	36.95	−0.04	−0.11	−0.11	−0.29

TABLE 6

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area 1993/94	Area Prel. 1994/95	Area 1995/96 Proj. Feb.	Area 1995/96 Proj. Mar.	Yield 1993/94	Yield Prel. 1994/95	Yield 1995/96 Proj. Feb.	Yield 1995/96 Proj. Mar.	Production 1993/94	Production Prel. 1994/95	Production 1995/96 Proj. Feb.	Production 1995/96 Proj. Mar.	Change in Production From last month		Change in Production From last year MMT	Change in Production From last year Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons						MMT	Percent
World	74.09	73.03	69.45	69.30	2.29	2.20	2.05	2.05	169.91	160.80	142.64	142.37	−0.27	−0.19	−18.42	−11.46
United States	2.73	2.70	2.54	2.54	3.17	3.03	3.08	3.08	8.67	8.16	7.82	7.82	0.00	0.00	−0.34	−4.20
Total Foreign	71.35	70.33	66.91	66.76	2.26	2.17	2.02	2.02	161.24	152.63	134.83	134.56	−0.27	−0.20	−18.08	−11.84
EU−15	11.22	10.97	10.84	10.77	4.19	3.98	4.06	4.09	47.04	43.71	43.98	44.02	0.04	0.08	0.31	0.71
Denmark	0.71	0.70	0.76	0.76	4.73	4.94	5.53	5.53	3.37	3.46	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.74	21.39
France	1.62	1.41	1.35	1.35	5.53	5.47	5.78	5.78	8.98	7.70	7.80	7.80	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.33
Germany	2.20	2.07	2.12	2.12	5.00	5.27	5.64	5.64	11.00	10.90	11.93	11.93	0.00	0.00	1.02	9.38
Italy	0.43	0.39	0.40	0.39	3.81	3.74	3.75	3.65	1.62	1.47	1.50	1.43	−0.07	−4.93	−0.04	−2.79
Spain	3.48	3.60	3.30	3.30	2.73	2.11	1.55	1.55	9.52	7.60	5.10	5.10	0.00	0.00	−2.50	−32.86
United Kingdom	1.16	1.11	1.20	1.17	5.19	5.38	5.71	5.88	6.04	5.95	6.85	6.85	0.00	0.00	0.90	15.22
FSU−12	28.96	29.78	26.19	26.19	1.82	1.72	1.20	1.20	52.59	51.29	31.52	31.52	0.00	0.00	−19.77	−38.54
Russia	15.45	16.40	15.00	15.00	1.72	1.65	1.05	1.05	26.63	27.10	15.80	15.80	0.00	0.00	−11.30	−41.70
Ukraine	4.22	5.09	4.40	4.40	3.21	2.85	2.16	2.16	13.55	14.51	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	−5.01	−34.52
Kazakhstan	7.00	6.10	4.80	4.80	1.02	0.84	0.46	0.46	7.15	5.10	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	−2.90	−56.86
Baltic States	1.02	1.06	0.89	0.89	2.08	1.80	1.60	1.60	2.13	1.91	1.42	1.42	0.00	0.00	−0.49	−25.73
Eastern Europe	3.75	3.70	3.54	3.54	2.89	2.98	3.32	3.28	10.83	11.01	11.73	11.62	−0.11	−0.94	0.61	5.55
Poland	1.20	1.00	1.10	1.10	2.75	2.70	2.91	2.91	3.30	2.70	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.50	18.52
Czech Rep.	0.65	0.68	0.63	0.63	3.85	3.80	3.95	3.95	2.50	2.58	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−3.18
Romania	0.64	0.76	0.57	0.57	2.42	2.11	3.19	3.19	1.55	1.60	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.20	12.50
Canada	4.16	4.09	4.37	4.37	3.12	2.86	2.99	2.99	12.97	11.69	13.04	13.04	0.00	0.00	1.35	11.51
Other W. Europe	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.24	4.07	9.24	8.80	9.00	0.94	2.21	2.05	2.11	0.06	3.12	−0.09	−4.26
Norway	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.18	3.62	2.85	3.70	3.29	0.62	0.51	0.64	0.58	−0.06	−10.00	0.07	12.94
Turkey	3.55	3.60	3.65	3.65	2.06	1.89	1.97	1.97	7.30	6.80	7.20	7.20	0.00	0.00	0.40	5.88
Australia	3.42	2.50	3.20	3.20	2.03	1.12	1.75	1.72	6.96	2.79	5.60	5.49	−0.11	−1.96	2.70	96.70
China	1.23	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.43	3.17	3.33	3.33	4.20	3.80	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	5.26
Morocco	2.15	2.58	1.30	1.30	0.47	1.44	0.46	0.46	1.02	3.72	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	−3.12	−83.87
India	0.92	0.79	0.90	0.85	1.65	1.67	1.78	1.86	1.51	1.31	1.60	1.58	−0.02	−1.25	0.27	20.61
Others	10.74	9.83	10.61	10.58	1.28	1.26	1.14	1.13	13.76	12.39	12.09	11.96	−0.13	−1.08	−0.44	−3.53

TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	19.72	19.85	18.46	18.36	1.79	1.68	1.58	1.57	35.39	33.28	29.09	28.77	−0.32	−1.10	−4.51	−13.55
United States	1.54	1.62	1.20	1.20	1.95	2.05	1.96	1.96	3.00	3.32	2.35	2.35	0.00	0.00	−0.98	−29.33
Total Foreign	18.18	18.23	17.26	17.16	1.78	1.64	1.55	1.54	32.39	29.96	26.74	26.42	−0.32	−1.20	−3.53	−11.80
FSU−12	9.80	9.99	9.40	9.40	1.50	1.39	1.14	1.14	14.73	13.90	10.67	10.67	0.00	0.00	−3.22	−23.20
Russia	8.39	8.35	8.00	8.00	1.38	1.29	1.08	1.08	11.54	10.75	8.60	8.60	0.00	0.00	−2.15	−20.00
Ukraine	0.51	0.60	0.55	0.55	2.90	2.30	2.00	2.00	1.48	1.39	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	−0.28	−20.58
Belarus	0.33	0.36	0.33	0.33	2.65	2.29	2.12	2.12	0.87	0.83	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	−0.13	−15.97
Baltic States	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.13	1.77	1.35	1.73	1.73	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.17
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.69	2.70	2.58	2.51	2.10	1.81	1.91	1.95	5.64	4.89	4.91	4.88	−0.03	−0.57	−0.00	−0.06
Canada	1.34	1.49	1.20	1.20	2.65	2.44	2.38	2.38	3.55	3.64	2.86	2.86	0.00	0.00	−0.78	−21.39
Australia	1.00	0.94	1.10	1.04	1.66	0.96	1.55	1.62	1.65	0.90	1.70	1.67	−0.03	−1.65	0.78	86.40
Argentina	0.35	0.28	0.28	0.28	1.25	1.27	1.27	1.27	0.44	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	5.90	5.71	5.49	5.45	2.20	2.12	2.19	2.15	13.00	12.11	12.03	11.74	−0.30	−2.45	−0.37	−3.06
China	0.54	0.50	0.54	0.54	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.19	0.64	0.60	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.04	6.67
EU−15	1.99	2.06	1.85	1.82	2.46	2.31	2.39	2.38	4.88	4.75	4.42	4.34	−0.08	−1.79	−0.42	−8.73
France	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.15	4.22	4.25	4.33	4.33	0.71	0.68	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−4.41
Germany	0.36	0.39	0.31	0.31	4.82	4.24	4.59	4.59	1.73	1.66	1.43	1.43	0.00	0.00	−0.24	−14.19
Italy	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	2.58	2.47	2.57	2.26	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.31	−0.06	−15.28	−0.05	−14.08
Finland	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.33	3.64	3.45	3.24	3.33	1.20	1.15	1.10	1.10	−0.00	−0.27	−0.05	−4.61
Sweden	0.30	0.32	0.28	0.28	4.32	3.06	3.93	3.34	1.30	0.99	1.10	0.94	−0.17	−15.00	−0.06	−5.65
Eastern Europe	1.30	1.28	1.12	1.12	2.08	1.97	2.33	2.32	2.71	2.52	2.60	2.59	−0.01	−0.31	0.06	2.50
Czech Rep.	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	3.60	3.28	3.17	3.17	0.25	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−14.80
Poland	0.64	0.62	0.60	0.60	2.34	2.00	2.58	2.58	1.50	1.24	1.55	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.31	25.00
Yugoslavia	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.77	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norway	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.09	3.58	3.01	3.77	3.78	0.38	0.30	0.40	0.35	−0.05	−12.00	0.06	19.32
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.93	2.00	1.83	1.83	0.28	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−8.33
Others	1.49	1.29	1.40	1.40	1.95	1.92	1.86	1.75	2.91	2.48	2.60	2.45	−0.16	−6.03	−0.04	−1.49

TABLE 8

Rye Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	12.89	10.77	10.11	10.12	2.02	2.03	2.18	2.18	26.09	21.88	22.02	22.07	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.86
United States	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.15	1.71	1.75	1.65	1.65	0.26	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−12.50
Total Foreign	12.74	10.60	9.95	9.97	2.03	2.04	2.19	2.19	25.83	21.59	21.77	21.81	0.05	0.22	0.23	1.04
FSU−12	8.12	5.90	5.09	5.09	1.73	1.59	1.48	1.48	14.08	9.38	7.55	7.55	0.00	0.00	−1.82	−19.44
Russia	5.99	3.90	3.30	3.30	1.53	1.54	1.24	1.24	9.15	6.00	4.10	4.10	0.00	0.00	−1.90	−31.67
Ukraine	0.50	0.48	0.60	0.60	2.37	1.98	2.00	2.00	1.18	0.94	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.26	27.52
Belarus	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.00	2.84	1.90	2.10	2.10	2.90	1.92	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.18	9.26
Baltic States	0.48	0.28	0.27	0.27	1.87	1.67	1.61	1.61	0.90	0.47	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−8.23
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.16	0.19	0.16	0.16	1.98	2.12	1.90	1.90	0.32	0.39	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	−0.10	−25.13
Other Foreign	3.97	4.24	4.44	4.46	2.65	2.68	3.04	3.04	10.53	11.35	13.48	13.53	0.05	0.35	2.19	19.27
Eastern Europe	2.45	2.68	2.72	2.72	2.28	2.24	2.58	2.58	5.59	6.00	7.00	7.01	0.01	0.14	1.01	16.80
Hungary	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.08	1.57	2.22	2.13	2.13	0.11	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−15.00
Poland	2.20	2.40	2.45	2.45	2.27	2.21	2.57	2.57	5.00	5.30	6.30	6.30	0.00	0.00	1.00	18.87
Czech Rep.	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	3.77	3.51	3.67	3.67	0.26	0.28	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.05	17.44
EU−15	1.21	1.24	1.40	1.41	3.78	3.98	4.35	4.34	4.57	4.94	6.08	6.11	0.04	0.59	1.17	23.72
Denmark	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	4.25	4.22	5.00	5.00	0.32	0.38	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.12	31.58
France	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	3.94	3.60	4.50	4.50	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Germany	0.66	0.72	0.86	0.86	4.52	4.77	5.24	5.24	2.98	3.45	4.48	4.48	0.00	0.00	1.03	29.88
Spain	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.16	1.75	1.42	1.06	1.06	0.30	0.22	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−21.66
Austria	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	4.14	4.14	4.00	4.00	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.02	6.58
Sweden	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	4.60	4.50	4.50	4.51	0.23	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.02	12.78	0.02	12.78
Turkey	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	1.39	1.47	1.42	1.42	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
Others	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.92	1.05	1.05	1.04	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.65

TABLE 9

Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	37.49	38.59	37.55	37.56	1.41	1.40	1.36	1.35	52.67	53.94	50.92	50.67	−0.25	−0.49	−3.27	−6.07
United States	3.61	3.61	3.35	3.35	3.76	4.57	3.49	3.49	13.57	16.49	11.69	11.69	0.00	0.00	−4.80	−29.09
Total Foreign	33.88	34.98	34.20	34.21	1.15	1.07	1.15	1.14	39.10	37.45	39.22	38.97	−0.25	−0.64	1.53	4.07
India	12.88	12.80	12.30	12.30	0.89	0.72	0.81	0.79	11.41	9.20	10.00	9.70	−0.30	−3.00	0.50	5.43
China	1.34	1.50	1.40	1.40	3.73	3.47	3.57	3.57	5.00	5.20	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−3.85
Mexico	1.03	1.10	1.45	1.45	2.92	2.73	2.90	2.90	3.02	3.00	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	1.20	40.00
Nigeria	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	0.80	0.83	0.83	0.83	3.70	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sudan	3.70	5.00	4.00	4.00	0.65	0.80	0.75	0.75	2.40	4.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	−1.00	−25.00
Argentina	0.65	0.47	0.50	0.50	3.51	3.47	3.30	3.30	2.27	1.62	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.66
Australia	0.49	0.50	0.65	0.65	1.89	2.02	2.46	2.46	0.93	1.02	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.59	57.64
Ethiopia	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.24	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.20	2.96	3.00	3.08	3.08	0.65	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−4.76
Venezuela	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	2.38	1.33	1.71	1.71	0.37	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.10	50.00
Egypt	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	5.10	4.63	5.00	5.00	0.75	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−1.32
Yemen	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.45	1.04	0.99	1.03	1.03	0.47	0.44	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.02	4.05
Tanzania	0.68	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.93	0.75	0.92	0.92	0.63	0.45	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.15	33.33
Niger	1.30	1.30	1.50	1.50	0.23	0.35	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−11.11
Rep. of South Africa	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.17	2.68	1.68	2.19	2.35	0.43	0.24	0.35	0.40	0.05	14.29	0.16	66.67
Thailand	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	20.85	22.02	21.74	21.75	1.32	1.27	1.34	1.34	27.51	28.05	29.02	29.07	0.05	0.17	1.03	3.65

TABLE 10

Rice Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	144.17	146.09	145.64	146.36	3.64	3.67	3.74	3.74	353.83	361.94	367.67	369.87	2.20	0.60	7.94	2.19
United States	1.15	1.34	1.25	1.25	6.18	6.68	6.30	6.30	5.24	6.55	5.68	5.68	0.00	0.00	−0.87	−13.30
Total Foreign	143.02	144.75	144.39	145.11	3.62	3.64	3.72	3.72	348.59	355.39	361.99	364.20	2.20	0.61	8.81	2.48
Major Exporters	22.76	23.50	23.74	23.79	2.84	2.84	2.93	2.94	41.47	42.75	44.60	44.80	0.20	0.45	2.05	4.81
Vietnam	6.64	6.68	6.75	6.75	3.66	3.61	3.73	3.73	16.05	15.90	16.60	16.60	0.00	0.00	0.70	4.40
Thailand	8.48	9.22	9.20	9.25	2.26	2.32	2.34	2.36	12.67	14.10	14.20	14.40	0.20	1.41	0.30	2.14
Burma	5.44	5.50	5.70	5.70	2.77	2.92	3.02	3.02	8.75	9.30	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	7.53
Pakistan	2.19	2.11	2.09	2.09	2.74	2.45	2.73	2.73	4.00	3.45	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.35	10.24
Major Importers	14.22	14.73	14.22	14.82	4.12	4.15	4.09	4.16	39.22	40.97	38.95	41.18	2.23	5.74	0.21	0.52
Indonesia	10.74	11.17	10.70	11.30	4.34	4.34	4.30	4.38	30.32	31.50	29.90	32.20	2.30	7.69	0.70	2.22
Rep. of Korea	1.14	1.10	1.06	1.06	5.64	6.25	6.05	6.05	4.75	5.06	4.69	4.69	0.00	0.00	−0.37	−7.23
EU−15	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.35	5.70	5.69	5.77	5.68	1.28	1.30	1.30	1.23	−0.07	−5.10	−0.07	−5.68
Iran	0.60	0.62	0.62	0.62	4.26	4.36	4.36	4.36	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.68	0.69	0.70	0.70	1.42	1.45	1.43	1.43	0.58	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	106.04	106.52	106.43	106.51	3.94	3.97	4.08	4.07	267.91	271.68	278.44	278.21	−0.23	−0.08	6.54	2.41
China	30.36	30.17	30.70	30.70	5.85	5.83	6.19	6.19	124.39	123.15	133.00	133.00	0.00	0.00	9.85	8.00
India	42.03	42.50	42.30	42.30	2.87	2.86	2.80	2.80	80.30	81.16	79.00	79.00	0.00	0.00	−2.16	−2.66
Bangladesh	9.98	9.92	10.00	9.95	2.71	2.55	2.78	2.71	18.04	16.83	18.50	18.00	−0.50	−2.70	1.17	6.93
Japan	2.14	2.21	2.11	2.12	4.58	6.77	6.35	6.34	7.13	10.90	9.76	9.78	0.03	0.27	−1.12	−10.29
Brazil	4.39	4.24	4.00	4.00	2.40	2.57	2.46	2.46	7.15	7.40	6.70	6.70	0.00	0.00	−0.70	−9.48
Philippines	3.45	3.67	3.70	3.80	2.88	2.86	2.84	2.83	6.45	6.81	6.83	7.00	0.18	2.56	0.19	2.81
Egypt	0.54	0.58	0.42	0.42	7.80	7.94	8.06	8.06	2.54	2.83	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	−0.73	−25.80
Taiwan	0.40	0.37	0.37	0.37	5.49	5.63	5.67	5.67	1.64	1.51	1.51	1.51	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.13
FSU−12	0.62	0.55	0.54	0.54	3.16	2.82	2.70	2.70	1.27	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−5.01
Russia	0.26	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.96	2.69	2.31	2.31	0.50	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−14.29
Australia	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15	8.20	8.88	8.78	8.44	0.77	0.81	0.86	0.90	0.04	4.65	0.09	10.70
Others	12.00	12.19	12.16	12.16	2.80	2.90	2.81	2.82	18.23	19.27	19.24	19.28	0.03	0.16	0.01	0.04

March 1996 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World Total 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	227.74	261.29	252.51	254.89	2.37	0.94	−6.40	−2.45
Total Foreign 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	168.24	181.57	184.02	186.40	2.37	1.29	4.83	2.66
Copra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.97	5.41	5.07	5.07	0.00	0.00	−0.34	−6.27
Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.25	4.55	4.70	4.70	−0.01	−0.15	0.15	3.23
Major Oilseeds 2/	148.56	157.44	162.94	163.38	1.47	1.60	1.49	1.50	218.52	251.33	242.74	245.12	2.38	0.98	−6.21	−2.47
United States 2/	30.15	32.20	33.56	33.56	1.97	2.48	2.04	2.04	59.50	79.72	68.49	68.49	0.00	0.00	−11.23	−14.09
Foreign Oilseeds 2/	118.41	125.23	129.38	129.82	1.34	1.37	1.35	1.36	159.02	171.61	174.25	176.63	2.38	1.37	5.02	2.93
South America	22.91	24.56	24.60	24.42	1.99	2.03	1.89	1.90	45.62	49.81	46.49	46.36	−0.13	−0.29	−3.45	−6.93
Brazil	12.62	13.00	12.41	12.26	2.03	2.08	1.94	1.95	25.62	27.02	24.04	23.95	−0.08	−0.35	−3.06	−11.34
Argentina	8.08	9.31	9.87	9.87	2.08	2.06	1.92	1.92	16.85	19.18	18.95	18.95	0.00	0.00	−0.24	−1.24
Paraguay	1.46	1.46	1.44	1.44	1.40	1.70	1.56	1.56	2.04	2.48	2.24	2.24	0.00	0.00	−0.24	−9.63
China	23.86	25.89	26.29	26.69	1.62	1.64	1.61	1.65	38.61	42.38	42.27	43.90	1.63	3.86	1.52	3.59
India	29.04	29.21	30.35	30.76	0.78	0.82	0.77	0.79	22.60	24.04	23.47	24.44	0.97	4.13	0.40	1.67
European Union	5.95	6.43	6.09	6.10	1.93	2.01	2.22	2.22	11.50	12.96	13.50	13.55	0.05	0.37	0.58	4.51
France	1.44	1.83	1.92	1.92	2.31	2.25	2.54	2.56	3.32	4.11	4.86	4.91	0.05	1.03	0.80	19.46
Italy	0.29	0.43	0.45	0.45	2.76	2.73	2.76	2.76	0.80	1.17	1.23	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.06	5.12
Germany	1.09	1.25	1.05	1.05	2.81	2.57	3.17	3.17	3.07	3.21	3.31	3.31	0.00	0.00	0.10	3.21
Spain	1.75	1.34	1.11	1.11	0.73	0.83	0.65	0.65	1.28	1.11	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.00	−0.39	−35.37
United Kingdom	0.37	0.50	0.45	0.45	3.04	2.61	2.99	2.99	1.14	1.30	1.33	1.33	0.00	0.00	0.03	2.47
FSU−12	8.97	8.95	10.12	10.12	1.11	0.98	1.13	1.12	9.92	8.75	11.41	11.35	−0.06	−0.53	2.60	29.74
Russia	3.66	3.84	4.84	4.84	0.92	0.81	0.97	0.97	3.36	3.10	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	1.60	51.81
Ukraine	1.78	1.79	2.04	2.04	1.33	0.99	1.45	1.45	2.38	1.77	2.97	2.97	0.00	0.00	1.20	67.99
Uzbekistan	1.70	1.54	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.47	1.47	1.50	2.39	2.27	2.22	2.26	0.04	1.81	−0.01	−0.66
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.54	0.50	0.50	1.29	1.19	1.10	0.90	0.74	0.64	0.55	0.45	−0.10	−18.18	−0.19	−30.12
Canada	4.90	6.65	6.14	6.14	1.51	1.44	1.43	1.43	7.41	9.60	8.78	8.78	0.00	0.00	−0.82	−8.54
Indonesia	2.03	2.10	2.14	2.14	1.20	1.18	1.21	1.21	2.44	2.49	2.60	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.11	4.47
Pakistan	3.27	3.12	3.46	3.46	0.97	1.05	1.19	1.19	3.17	3.26	4.13	4.13	0.00	0.00	0.87	26.72
Eastern Europe	2.51	2.51	3.04	3.04	1.47	1.59	1.76	1.76	3.69	3.99	5.34	5.34	0.00	0.00	1.35	33.88
Poland	0.35	0.37	0.61	0.61	1.70	2.04	2.24	2.24	0.59	0.76	1.36	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.60	79.50
Romania	0.67	0.65	0.79	0.79	1.18	1.33	1.34	1.34	0.79	0.86	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.20	22.79
Hungary	0.43	0.45	0.49	0.49	1.74	1.54	1.73	1.73	0.75	0.69	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.16	22.83
Turkey	1.22	1.21	1.43	1.43	1.36	1.43	1.52	1.52	1.66	1.73	2.18	2.18	0.00	0.00	0.45	26.11
Philippines	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.36	0.53	0.49	0.49	1.84	1.61	1.59	1.59	0.66	0.86	0.78	0.78	0.00	0.00	−0.07	−8.41
Others	13.33	14.00	15.17	14.98	0.88	0.84	0.87	0.88	11.69	11.71	13.26	13.18	−0.07	−0.57	1.47	12.60

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

TABLE 12

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	60.309	62.757	62.205	62.436	1.947	2.188	1.983	1.982	117.399	137.282	123.370	123.755	0.385	0.312	−13.527	−9.853
United States	23.208	24.629	24.938	24.938	2.194	2.781	2.348	2.348	50.919	68.493	58.563	58.563	0.000	0.000	−9.930	−14.498
Total Foreign	37.101	38.128	37.267	37.498	1.792	1.804	1.739	1.739	66.480	68.789	64.807	65.192	0.385	0.594	−3.597	−5.229
Major Exporters	17.890	18.480	17.900	17.800	3.392	2.197	2.084	2.096	38.800	40.600	37.300	37.300	0.000	0.000	−3.300	−8.128
Brazil	11.440	11.680	11.100	11.000	2.159	2.217	2.072	2.091	24.700	25.900	23.000	23.000	0.000	0.000	−2.900	−11.197
Argentina	5.400	5.700	5.700	5.700	2.278	2.193	2.158	2.158	12.300	12.500	12.300	12.300	0.000	0.000	−0.200	−1.600
Paraguay	1.050	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.714	2.000	1.818	1.818	1.800	2.200	2.000	2.000	0.000	0.000	−0.200	−9.091
Other Foreign	19.211	19.648	19.367	19.698	1.441	1.435	1.420	1.416	27.680	28.189	27.507	27.892	0.385	1.400	−0.297	−1.054
China	9.454	10.000	9.250	9.250	1.619	1.600	1.568	1.568	15.310	16.000	14.500	14.500	0.000	0.000	−1.500	−9.375
India	4.250	3.950	4.400	4.810	0.941	0.835	0.909	0.929	4.000	3.300	4.000	4.470	0.470	11.750	1.170	35.455
Canada	0.720	0.820	0.819	0.819	2.571	2.745	2.784	2.784	1.851	2.251	2.280	2.280	0.000	0.000	0.029	1.288
Indonesia	1.407	1.470	1.500	1.500	1.112	1.088	1.133	1.133	1.565	1.600	1.700	1.700	0.000	0.000	0.100	6.250
Eastern Europe	0.198	0.161	0.171	0.171	1.333	1.528	1.713	1.713	0.264	0.246	0.293	0.293	0.000	0.000	0.047	19.106
European Union	0.283	0.351	0.296	0.316	2.852	2.937	3.287	3.079	0.807	1.031	0.973	0.973	0.000	0.000	−0.058	−5.626
FSU−12	0.754	0.702	0.725	0.725	0.858	0.792	0.745	0.745	0.647	0.556	0.540	0.540	0.000	0.000	−0.016	−2.878
Russia	0.629	0.577	0.600	0.600	0.790	0.730	0.667	0.667	0.497	0.421	0.400	0.400	0.000	0.000	−0.021	−4.988
Ukraine	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	1.250	1.125	1.125	1.125	0.100	0.090	0.090	0.090	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mexico	0.238	0.288	0.136	0.136	2.088	1.823	1.985	1.985	0.497	0.525	0.270	0.270	0.000	0.000	−0.255	−48.571
Thailand	0.343	0.352	0.350	0.350	1.399	1.364	1.286	1.286	0.480	0.480	0.450	0.450	0.000	0.000	−0.030	−6.250
Korea, DPR	0.340	0.340	0.340	0.340	1.176	1.176	1.215	1.215	0.400	0.400	0.413	0.413	0.000	0.000	0.013	3.250
Japan	0.087	0.061	0.080	0.069	1.161	1.623	1.375	1.725	0.101	0.099	0.110	0.119	0.009	8.182	0.020	20.202
Bolivia	0.270	0.300	0.325	0.325	1.926	1.833	1.908	1.908	0.520	0.550	0.620	0.620	0.000	0.000	0.070	12.727
Rep. of Korea	0.117	0.110	0.115	0.115	1.453	1.545	1.565	1.565	0.170	0.170	0.180	0.180	0.000	0.000	0.010	5.882
Colombia	0.060	0.053	0.060	0.035	2.050	1.925	2.000	2.000	0.123	0.102	0.120	0.070	−0.050	−41.667	−0.032	−31.373
Others	0.690	0.690	0.800	0.737	1.370	1.274	1.322	1.376	0.945	0.879	1.058	1.014	−0.044	−4.159	0.135	15.358

TABLE 13

Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	30.63	31.91	35.28	35.28	0.97	1.03	0.97	0.98	29.66	32.95	34.32	34.44	0.12	0.34	1.48	4.50
United States	5.17	5.39	6.47	6.47	1.11	1.28	0.97	0.97	5.75	6.90	6.28	6.28	0.00	0.00	−0.62	−8.93
Total Foreign	25.46	26.52	28.81	28.81	0.94	0.98	0.97	0.98	23.91	26.06	28.04	28.15	0.11	0.41	2.10	8.06
China	5.00	5.53	5.50	5.50	1.33	1.39	1.41	1.45	6.66	7.70	7.74	8.00	0.26	3.36	0.30	3.84
FSU−12	2.90	2.71	2.62	2.62	1.28	1.28	1.26	1.24	3.70	3.47	3.31	3.25	−0.06	−1.81	−0.21	−6.15
Uzbekistan	1.70	1.54	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.47	1.47	1.50	2.38	2.27	2.21	2.25	0.04	1.81	−0.02	−0.66
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.54	0.50	0.50	1.29	1.19	1.10	0.90	0.74	0.64	0.55	0.45	−0.10	−18.18	−0.19	−30.12
India	7.44	7.61	8.40	8.40	0.54	0.61	0.54	0.54	4.05	4.62	4.57	4.57	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−1.06
Pakistan	2.81	2.65	3.00	3.00	0.98	1.07	1.23	1.23	2.74	2.83	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.87	30.78
Brazil	1.09	1.22	1.22	1.16	0.70	0.79	0.72	0.69	0.76	0.96	0.88	0.80	−0.08	−9.66	−0.16	−17.19
Turkey	0.57	0.58	0.74	0.74	1.46	1.60	1.74	1.74	0.83	0.93	1.29	1.29	0.00	0.00	0.36	38.82
African Franc Zone	1.25	1.45	1.60	1.63	0.70	0.68	0.73	0.71	0.88	0.99	1.16	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.17	16.62
Australia	0.26	0.22	0.27	0.29	1.77	2.14	1.95	1.88	0.47	0.47	0.53	0.55	0.02	4.56	0.08	16.03
Egypt	0.37	0.30	0.31	0.31	1.85	1.46	1.28	1.28	0.69	0.44	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−11.96
Argentina	0.48	0.70	0.90	0.90	1.01	0.86	0.94	0.94	0.49	0.60	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.25	41.20
Paraguay	0.37	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.54	0.75	0.67	0.67	0.20	0.24	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−16.32
Greece	0.35	0.38	0.44	0.44	1.55	1.66	1.50	1.50	0.54	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.52
Syria	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	2.33	2.05	2.10	1.99	0.46	0.39	0.42	0.40	−0.02	−5.24	0.01	2.84
Mexico	0.03	0.15	0.24	0.24	1.67	1.43	1.53	1.53	0.05	0.21	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.16	77.03
Colombia	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.12	1.16	1.15	1.17	1.17	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.04	43.62
Sudan	0.11	0.17	0.24	0.24	0.99	1.16	1.15	1.15	0.11	0.20	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.08	37.81
Others	9.60	9.85	11.12	11.12	0.55	0.60	0.55	0.55	5.25	5.89	6.13	6.13	0.00	0.00	0.25	4.21

TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.47	20.23	20.09	20.01	1.23	1.31	1.26	1.29	23.95	26.58	25.26	25.88	0.62	2.45	−0.71	−2.65
United States	0.68	0.66	0.61	0.61	2.25	2.94	2.57	2.57	1.54	1.93	1.58	1.58	0.00	0.00	−0.35	−18.11
Total Foreign	18.78	19.57	19.48	19.39	1.19	1.26	1.22	1.25	22.41	24.66	23.68	24.30	0.62	2.62	−0.36	−1.44
India	8.38	8.50	8.30	8.30	0.93	1.01	0.89	0.89	7.76	8.56	7.40	7.40	0.00	0.00	−1.16	−13.56
China	3.38	3.78	3.76	3.76	2.49	2.56	2.56	2.71	8.42	9.68	9.63	10.20	0.57	5.92	0.52	5.35
Indonesia	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.62	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.14
Senegal	0.78	0.93	0.96	0.89	0.80	0.77	0.80	0.91	0.62	0.72	0.77	0.81	0.04	5.19	0.09	12.50
Burma	0.47	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.83	0.90	1.08	1.08	0.39	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.06	12.36
Argentina	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.17	1.61	1.75	1.74	1.74	0.21	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.36
Sudan	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.56
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−2.00
Vietnam	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.36	1.36	1.25	1.25	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−7.75
Argentina	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.17	1.61	1.75	1.74	1.74	0.21	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.36
Rep. of South Africa	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.14	1.32	0.66	0.90	1.00	0.15	0.07	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.06	90.14
Thailand	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.32	1.32	1.31	1.31	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.16	1.11	1.22	1.22	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.01	10.48
Mexico	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	1.28	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.02	15.83
Others	1.89	1.90	1.94	1.94	0.80	0.77	0.76	0.76	1.52	1.46	1.47	1.48	0.01	0.68	0.02	1.30

March 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	18.14	19.52	21.08	20.97	1.14	1.21	1.23	1.23	20.76	23.53	25.94	25.89	−0.05	−0.17	2.36	10.02
United States	1.01	1.39	1.36	1.36	1.16	1.58	1.33	1.33	1.17	2.19	1.82	1.82	0.00	0.00	−0.38	−17.18
Total Foreign	17.13	18.14	19.71	19.61	1.14	1.18	1.22	1.23	19.59	21.34	24.12	24.08	−0.05	−0.19	2.73	12.82
FSU−12	5.02	5.20	6.44	6.44	1.06	0.85	1.13	1.13	5.31	4.44	7.28	7.28	0.00	0.00	2.84	63.85
Russia	2.92	3.11	4.10	4.10	0.95	0.82	1.02	1.02	2.77	2.55	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	1.65	64.51
Ukraine	1.64	1.65	1.90	1.90	1.34	0.97	1.47	1.47	2.20	1.60	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	1.20	75.00
Argentina	2.07	2.75	3.10	3.10	1.86	2.11	1.77	1.77	3.85	5.80	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	−0.30	−5.17
European Union	2.87	2.85	2.43	2.43	1.22	1.41	1.38	1.40	3.51	4.01	3.35	3.40	0.05	1.49	−0.61	−15.32
France	0.82	1.03	0.98	0.98	2.00	2.00	1.95	2.00	1.64	2.05	1.90	1.95	0.05	2.63	−0.10	−4.88
Spain	1.70	1.24	1.00	1.00	0.71	0.79	0.59	0.59	1.22	0.98	0.59	0.59	0.00	0.00	−0.39	−40.04
Italy	0.12	0.22	0.22	0.22	2.21	2.27	2.27	2.27	0.26	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.04
Eastern Europe	1.70	1.69	1.89	1.89	1.37	1.40	1.51	1.51	2.34	2.37	2.84	2.84	0.00	0.00	0.47	19.67
Hungary	0.39	0.41	0.45	0.45	1.79	1.57	1.78	1.78	0.70	0.65	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.15	23.08
Romania	0.59	0.58	0.71	0.71	1.18	1.32	1.33	1.33	0.70	0.77	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.18	23.21
Yugoslavia	0.20	0.16	0.17	0.17	1.95	1.93	1.97	1.97	0.39	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.03
Bulgaria	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.94	1.13	1.30	1.30	0.44	0.55	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.10	18.18
Czech Republic	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	2.50	2.38	1.79	1.79	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−10.53
China	0.72	0.80	0.78	0.78	1.77	1.88	1.81	1.81	1.28	1.50	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00	−0.10	−6.67
India	2.68	2.70	2.75	2.75	0.52	0.47	0.55	0.55	1.40	1.27	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.23	18.11
Turkey	0.58	0.55	0.60	0.60	1.21	1.18	1.21	1.21	0.70	0.65	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.08	11.54
Rep. of South Africa	0.38	0.54	0.56	0.55	1.02	0.83	1.00	1.02	0.39	0.45	0.56	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.11	24.44
Australia	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.10	1.18	0.95	1.03	1.00	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.10	−0.05	−33.33	−0.03	−21.87
Burma	0.11	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.73	0.60	0.73	0.73	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.89	0.73	0.88	0.83	0.69	0.83	0.81	0.80	0.61	0.61	0.71	0.66	−0.05	−6.35	0.06	9.57

TABLE 16

Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	20.01	23.02	24.29	24.69	1.34	1.35	1.39	1.42	26.76	30.97	33.85	35.16	1.31	3.86	4.18	13.51
United States	0.08	0.14	0.17	0.17	1.51	1.49	1.44	1.44	0.12	0.21	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.04	19.62
Total Foreign	19.94	22.88	24.11	24.52	1.34	1.34	1.39	1.42	26.64	30.76	33.60	34.91	1.31	3.88	4.14	13.46
India	6.30	6.45	6.50	6.50	0.86	0.98	0.92	1.00	5.39	6.29	6.00	6.50	0.50	8.33	0.21	3.36
China	5.30	5.78	7.00	7.40	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.32	6.94	7.49	9.00	9.80	0.80	8.89	2.31	30.81
Canada	4.10	5.76	5.28	5.28	1.34	1.26	1.22	1.22	5.48	7.23	6.44	6.44	0.00	0.00	−0.80	−11.03
European Union	2.42	2.81	2.88	2.88	2.73	2.57	2.95	2.94	6.60	7.22	8.48	8.48	0.00	0.00	1.25	17.37
France	0.57	0.71	0.84	0.85	2.74	2.55	3.21	3.20	1.55	1.80	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.90	50.00
Germany	1.01	1.06	0.99	0.99	2.83	2.74	3.18	3.18	2.85	2.90	3.13	3.13	0.00	0.00	0.23	8.08
United Kingdom	0.37	0.50	0.45	0.45	3.04	2.61	2.99	2.99	1.14	1.30	1.33	1.33	0.00	0.00	0.03	2.47
Denmark	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	2.54	2.53	2.53	2.53	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sweden	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.20	2.27	2.00	2.00	0.31	0.34	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−11.76
Eastern Europe	0.59	0.65	0.97	0.97	1.82	2.10	2.28	2.28	1.08	1.36	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.84	61.62
Poland	0.35	0.37	0.61	0.61	1.70	2.04	2.24	2.24	0.59	0.76	1.36	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.60	79.50
Czech Republic	0.17	0.19	0.25	0.25	2.26	2.38	2.51	2.51	0.38	0 45	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.16	36.06
Australia	0.17	0.34	0.41	0.41	1.76	0.90	1.56	1.59	0.31	0.31	0.64	0.65	0.00	0.78	0.34	108.74
FSU−12	0.29	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.92	0.86	0.83	0.83	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−2.48
Russia	0.11	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.85	0.83	0.71	0.71	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−18.03
Pakistan	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

March 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 17
Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.				
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	4.97	5.41	5.07	5.07	0.00	0.00	−0.34	−6.27
Philippines	1.94	2.60	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	−0.50	−19.23
Indonesia	1.47	1.24	1.31	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.07	5.67
India	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	8.33
Mexico	0.22	0.18	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.05	25.71
Sri Lanka	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.73
PALM KERNEL								
World	4.25	4.55	4.70	4.70	−0.01	−0.15	0.15	3.23
Malaysia	2.18	2.36	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.91
Indonesia	1.03	1.13	1.22	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.09	7.52
Nigeria	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.27	−0.01	−3.57	−0.01	−3.57
Cote d'Ivoire	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
Colombia	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.00	4.11	0.00	2.70
Thailand	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.02	21.13
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.33
PALM OIL								
World	13.39	14.48	15.07	15.11	0.04	0.27	0.63	4.38
Malaysia	7.10	7.77	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	2.93
Indonesia	3.65	4.00	4.30	4.30	0.00	0.00	0.30	7.50
Nigeria	0.60	0.60	0.57	0.59	0.02	3.51	−0.01	−1.67
Cote d'Ivoire	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.90
Colombia	0.33	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.02	5.33	0.03	6.76
Thailand	0.27	0.30	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.07	23.33
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.90	0.89	0.90	0.90	−0.00	−0.00	0.01	0.67

March 1996 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.			Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		From Last Month		From Last Year	
	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	1993/94	1994/95	Feb.	Mar.	MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales							
World	30.71	31.98	35.34	35.35	544	584	546	549	76.70	85.71	88.63	89.05	0.42	0.48	3.34	3.89
United States	5.17	5.39	6.47	6.47	679	794	605	605	16.13	19.66	17.97	17.97	0.00	0.00	−1.69	−8.60
Total Foreign	25.53	26.59	28.88	28.88	516	541	533	536	60.56	66.05	70.65	71.08	0.42	0.60	5.03	7.61
Major Exporters	15.21	15.87	16.69	16.70	647	668	677	683	45.17	48.69	51.89	52.37	0.47	0.91	3.68	7.55
China	5.00	5.53	5.50	5.50	749	784	792	819	17.20	19.90	20.00	20.70	0.70	3.50	0.80	4.02
Pakistan	2.81	2.65	3.00	3.00	488	534	617	617	6.28	6.50	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	2.00	30.77
Sudan	0.11	0.17	0.24	0.24	428	501	499	499	0.22	0.40	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.15	37.50
Turkey	0.57	0.58	0.74	0.74	1060	1080	1130	1130	2.77	2.89	3.85	3.85	0.00	0.00	0.96	33.40
FSU−12	2.90	2.71	2.62	2.62	703	705	702	689	9.38	8.79	8.46	8.30	−0.16	−1.89	−0.49	−5.60
Uzbekistan	1.70	1.54	1.50	1.50	779	818	820	833	6.07	5.78	5.65	5.74	0.09	1.59	−0.04	−0.66
Turkmenistan	0.58	0.54	0.50	0.50	696	648	610	501	1.85	1.61	1.40	1.15	−0.25	−17.86	−0.46	−28.48
Other	0.63	0.64	0.62	0.62	506	481	493	493	1.46	1.41	1.41	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28
Egypt	0.37	0.30	0.31	0.31	1117	880	770	770	1.91	1.23	1.08	1.08	0.00	0.00	−0.15	−11.92
African Franc Zone	1.25	1.45	1.60	1.63	422	397	423	412	2.42	2.65	3.11	3.09	−0.02	−0.52	0.44	16.57
Southern Hemisphere	2.20	2.46	2.69	2.65	495	561	515	517	5.00	6.34	6.35	6.30	−0.05	−0.79	−0.04	−0.62
Argentina	0.48	0.70	0.90	0.90	489	500	460	460	1.08	1.61	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.29	18.16
Australia	0.26	0.22	0.27	0.29	1246	1509	1290	1305	1.51	1.54	1.60	1.75	0.15	9.37	0.21	13.71
Brazil	1.09	1.22	1.22	1.16	373	451	412	394	1.86	2.53	2.30	2.10	−0.20	−8.70	−0.43	−16.86
Paraguay	0.37	0.32	0.30	0.30	324	453	399	399	0.55	0.67	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	−0.12	−17.42
Major Importers	0.43	0.47	0.52	0.52	885	950	865	865	1.74	2.06	2.07	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.34
Other Foreign	9.90	10.25	11.66	11.66	300	325	312	311	13.65	15.30	16.69	16.64	−0.05	−0.30	1.34	8.78
India	7.44	7.61	8.40	8.40	278	309	277	277	9.49	10.81	10.70	10.70	0.00	0.00	−0.11	−1.05
Others	2.46	2.64	3.26	3.26	369	370	400	397	4.16	4.49	5.99	5.94	−0.05	−0.83	1.46	32.47

March 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 14–year record of the difference between the March projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the March projection and the final estimate have averaged 3.2 million tons (0.6 percent) and ranged from –8.0 to 6.9 million tons. The March projection has been below the final 8 times and above the final 6 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1994/95 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	0.6	3.2	–8.0	6.9	8	6
U.S.	0.0	0.0	–0.1	0.1	7	2
Foreign	0.7	3.2	–8.0	6.9	8	6
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	0.7	5.4	–10.9	4.1	10	4
U.S.	0.1	0.1	–0.2	1.3	8	2
Foreign	1.0	5.5	–10.9	4.2	10	4
RICE (Milled)						
World	1.2	3.8	–10.0	2.3	11	3
U.S.	1.0	0.0	–0.2	0.1	5	1
Foreign	1.2	3.8	–9.9	2.3	11	3
SOYBEANS						
World	1.5	1.5	–3.0	1.5	7	7
U.S.	1.2	0.6	–1.6	1.8	6	6
Foreign	2.2	1.0	–2.2	1.6	9	5
		---Million 480–lb. bales---				
COTTON						
World	1.1	0.9	–2.9	3.0	6	7
U.S.	0.6	0.1	–0.1	0.3	3	10
Foreign	1.3	0.9	–3.2	2.9	6	7
UNITED STATES		*--------Million bushels--------*				
CORN	0.1	3	–8	38	1	1
SORGHUM	0.1	0	0	4	0	2
BARLEY	0.4	2	–3	11	7	1
OATS	0.1	0	–2	1	3	1

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82–1994/95 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 14 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

March 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

MAP 1

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

March 12, 1996

1 - UNITED STATES
Unfavorable weather conditions persisted throughout the hard red winter wheat areas of the central and southern Great Plains. Highly variable temperatures and periodic high winds have aggravated very low soil moisture supplies. Winter precipitation has boosted western reservoirs. Abundant snowfall continued in the East.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA
Timely February rain favored reproductive soybeans in Argentina. However, rain is still needed as second-crop soybeans enter reproduction. In southern Brazil, rainfall continued to favor soybeans in Rio Grande do Sul. Seasonably heavy showers in early March slowed harvesting across the northern Brazilian soybean regions.

3 - EUROPE
Unseasonably cold weather kept winter grains dormant over most areas except in the Mediterranean region where crops were in the vegetative stage. A period of bitter cold in early February stressed winter crops in the northeast.

4 - FSU-WESTERN
Below-normal temperatures in February maintained a moderate to deep protective snow cover. In early March, unusually cold weather continued to maintain snow cover as far south as southern Ukraine and the northern tip of the North Caucasus region in Russia.

5 - NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Above-normal precipitation in February benefited winter grains in the vegetative stage.

6 - SOUTH AFRICA
Wet weather persisted over sections of the eastern corn belt and Kwazulu-Natal's southern sugarcane areas, maintaining unfavorably wet conditions for filling crops. Additional flooding, and subsequently some local crop damage, was likely. In the western corn belt, timely rain and a lack of excessive heat benefited filling corn. February temperatures fluctuated weekly across the corn belt, but averaged near normal. A return to cooler-than-normal weather in early March slowed crop development across the region.

7 - EASTERN ASIA
While February rainfall averaged below normal across most of China, mid-month snow/rain increased moisture supplies for winter grains across the southern North China Plain. Winter grains began to break dormancy across the North China Plain in early March.

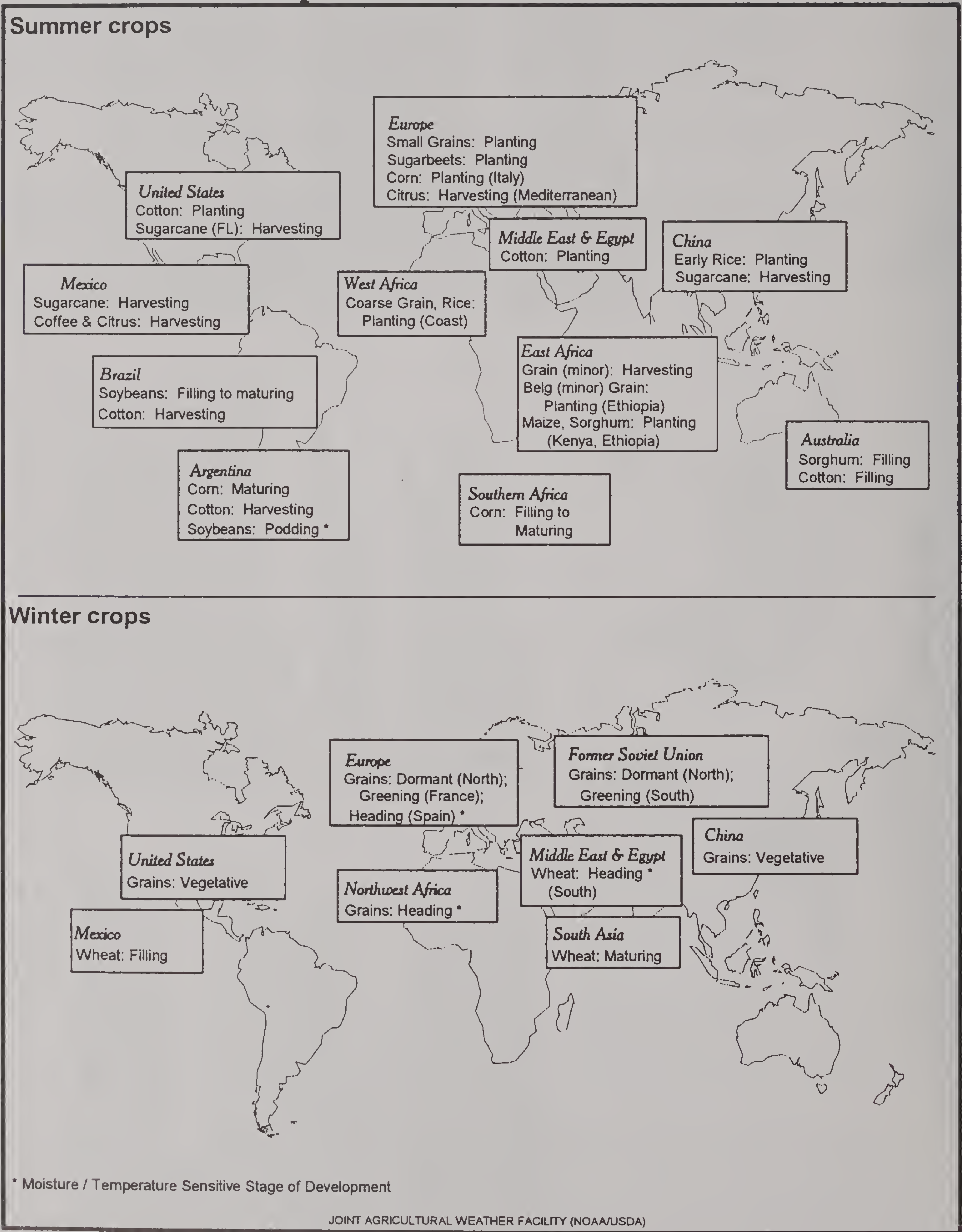
8 - SOUTHEAST ASIA
Seasonable rainfall maintained adequate irrigation supplies for main-season rice in Java. Unseasonable rain hampered rice and sugarcane fieldwork in northern Thailand, but increased reservoir levels. Near to above normal February rainfall in the central Philippines kept moisture supplies adequate for secondary crops. In early March, unseasonably dry weather prevailed across the oil palm areas of the Malay Peninsula.

9 - AUSTRALIA
Late-February showers ended a drying trend over eastern Australia. The rain benefited summer crops and pastures, as well as boosting moisture reserves throughout winter grain areas of the southeast. Dry pockets persisted, however, in northern and westernmost cotton and sorghum areas. Drier weather returned to most of the region in early March, except for Queensland's northern sugarcane regions, which experienced inundating rain and some flooding.

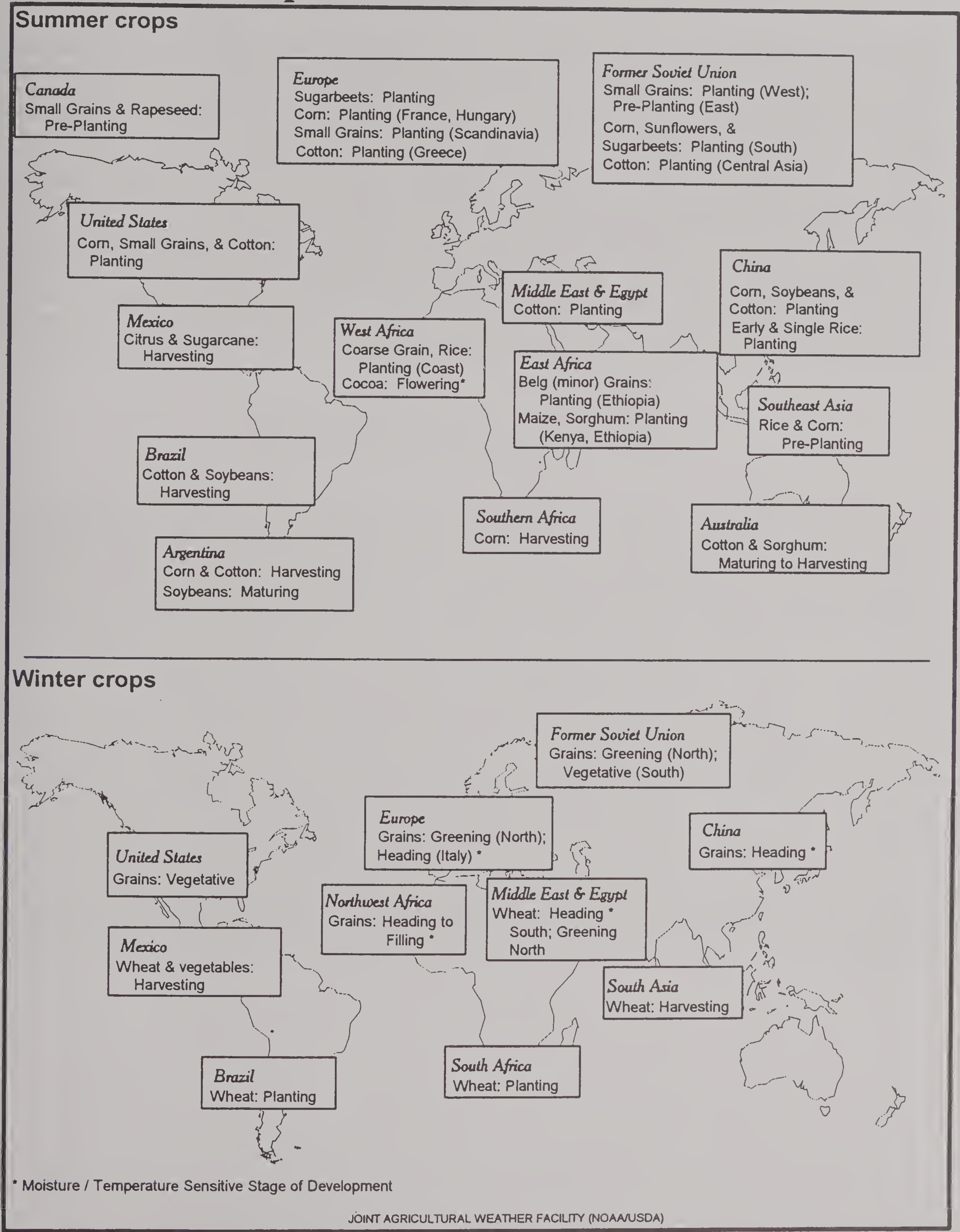
(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

USDA/Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

March normal crop calendar



April normal crop calendar



WEATHER BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA: RAINFALL FAVORS SUMMER CROPS

During January 1996, rainfall was near to above normal in Australia's main sorghum, cotton, and sugarcane areas due mainly to heavy early-month rains. A mid-month drying trend began in northern summer crop areas. Conditions were generally favorable in the west and south for late winter grain harvesting, although early-month rain caused some minor disruptions in the southeast. During February 1 - 10, light to moderate rain fell throughout eastern Australia. In the main crop areas, heaviest rain fell from southeastern Queensland to Victoria, benefiting pastures, cotton, sorghum, and sugarcane. For the following two weeks, February 11 - 24, dry weather covered eastern Australia's main summer crop and pasture areas. However, moderate to heavy showers were scattered along the coast, benefiting sugarcane. During February 25 through March 2, light to moderate showers covered much of eastern Australia, including Queensland's primary sorghum and cotton areas. The heaviest rain fell from Darling Downs to the New South Wales coast, boosting moisture in the southern sugarcane area. Dry weather returned to eastern Australia's main summer crop areas from March 3 - 9, while very heavy rain fell from the Cape York Peninsula southward into the sugarcane belt causing flooding and possibly damaging the northernmost crops. For the second consecutive week, moderate rain across southeastern Australia benefited pastures and boosted moisture reserves for the next winter grain crop.

ARGENTINA: RAINFALL BENEFITS SUMMER CROPS

In January 1996, near-normal rainfall prevailed across central Argentina, providing mostly adequate soil moisture for corn and soybeans. However, portions of the region received below-normal rainfall, reducing soil moisture supplies. During February 1 - 10, variable showers brought additional relief to summer crops. The main soybean areas of southern Santa Fe and northern Buenos Aires received just enough moisture to meet current crop water demand, but insufficient to recharge soil moisture. Further west, in northern La Pampa and southern Cordoba, widespread showers boosted soil moisture for reproductive soybeans and filling corn. Across northern Argentina, heavy showers aided late-filling cotton but caused some local flooding. During February 11 - 17, dry weather stressed reproductive soybeans and filling corn in southern Santa Fe and northern Buenos Aires. In southern Cordoba and La Pampa, soil moisture remained adequate for summer crop development. In the north, moderate showers favored soybeans and late-maturing cotton, but delayed harvesting of early cotton. During February 18 - 24, widespread rain returned to central Argentina, bringing much needed relief to reproductive soybeans and immature corn. This rain was especially beneficial since temperatures averaged 2 to 3 degrees C above normal. In northern Argentina, moderate rain slowed early cotton harvesting. Rains continued in central Argentina during the week of February 25 through March 2. Moderate to heavy rain covered southern Santa Fe and northern Buenos Aires, continuing to benefit reproductive to filling soybeans. The rain also benefited double-crop soybeans which were just entering reproduction. Rain in northern Argentina again slowed cotton and soybean harvesting. Dry weather prevailed across central Argentina during March 3 - 9, forcing summer crops to depend on soil moisture from the prior week's rainfall. Continued rainfall was still needed in that region to benefit second-crop soybeans which are flowering and first-crop soybeans in the filling stage. To the north, drier weather benefited cotton and soybean harvesting.

SOUTH AFRICA: WET WEATHER CONTINUES

In January 1996, rainfall was near to above normal across the corn belt of the Republic of South Africa, maintaining ample moisture reserves for reproductive to filling crops. During February 1 - 10, dry weather dominated the Maize Triangle, with only a few locations reporting more than 15 millimeters of rainfall. During February 11 - 17, inundating rain returned to large sections of the eastern corn belt and Kwazulu-Natal's main sugarcane areas. Flooding likely resulted in areas around Johannesburg and north of Durban where the heaviest rains were concentrated. Light rains benefited filling corn in the western growing areas. Moderate rain fell across the northern half of the corn belt during February 18 - 24, with most rain falling on the 23rd. The heaviest rains missed the Orange Free State and the southern coast of Kawzulu-Natal. However, these areas remained moist. During February 25 through March 2, light to moderate showers swept across the Triangle, maintaining adequate to excessive moisture for filling crops. While sections of the eastern corn belt remained too wet for normal crop development, the rain was generally favorable in the Orange Free State. Unseasonably heavy rains persisted during March 3 - 9 over sections of the eastern corn belt keeping filling crops unfavorably wet. Rainfall was generally lighter over the remainder of the corn belt, although isolated heavy rain was reported in the northwest. In southern Kwazulu-Natal, heavy rain ended two weeks of favorably drier weather, likely renewing flooding problems in the areas around Durban.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA: WHEAT OUTPUT LOWERED, BUT STILL AT BUMPER LEVEL

USDA revised the 1995/96 Australian wheat crop to 16.6 million tons, down 0.4 million from last month, but up 7.7 million from the 1994/95 drought-affected crop. Yields in all states except New South Wales and Queensland are estimated above average, according to a recent report from the Australia Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics (ABARE). The national wheat yield is estimated at 1.69 tons per hectare, above the 5-year average of 1.60 tons.

Most of the downward adjustment this month is due to Western Australia's weather at harvest. Following a near-perfect growing season, unseasonal November and December rain and hail storms in parts of the south coast region coincided with the harvest. In spite of the untimely finishing weather, Western Australia produced a record 6.9 million ton crop. In South Australia and Victoria, relatively dry weather at harvest capped the end of a good growing season. In Queensland, production is above last year's drought-reduced crop, but still below average. Dry weather, frost, and rodent damage resulted in about one-quarter of the area sown being abandoned for grain production. In New South Wales, variable weather during the growing season limited yield potential. The harvest was delayed due to wet weather, but unlike Western Australia, there was minimal crop loss. ABARE wheat production estimates by state are: New South Wales, 4.2 million tons; Queensland, 0.6 million; Victoria, 2.1 million; South Australia, 2.8 million; and, Western Australia, 6.9 million.

AUSTRIA: VEGETABLE GROWERS FACE BLEAK FUTURE DUE TO EU ACCESSION

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Vienna, EU accession has been an economic shock for Austrian vegetable growers. The value of vegetable production is estimated to have declined 40 percent in 1995, although production remained unchanged. Small family enterprises, which dominate vegetable production, are flexible enough to adjust in the short term as long as compensation payments are provided to partially offset income losses during the 4-year period following EU membership. However, over the long-term, many small producers will be forced to abandon vegetable production.

An estimated 30 percent of vegetable growers will close their businesses within the next 5 years. The smaller producers are at the greatest risk since modern greenhouse technology is profitable only if the facility is larger than 3,000 square meters. It should be noted, however, that a large reduction in producer numbers may not result in a proportional decline in output because of the trend toward large, concentrated operations in the vegetable sector.

BURMA: RICE PRODUCTION AT RECORD LEVEL

Burma's rice production in 1995/96 is estimated at a record 10.0 million tons on a milled basis (17.2 paddy), based on a recently harvested main wet-season crop of nearly 8.1 million and a forecast second dry-season crop of 1.9 million. The crop is up 0.7 million tons or 8 percent from last season. Harvested area is estimated at a record 5.7 million hectares, up 4 percent from 1994/95.

According to a field report from the U.S. agricultural counselor in Bangkok, farmers seeded more than the target of 4.9 million hectares of wet-season paddy. This enabled producers to take advantage of the early monsoon and increase the area that could be planted to a second, dry-season crop. Unlike previous years, and under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, direct seeding methods were introduced. However, because of the change in the seeding period, part of the wet-season crop in the Irrawaddy Region was destroyed by untimely floods due to an early monsoon, causing many producers to replant two or three times. Continuous rainfall throughout the growing season benefitted the crop by producing another record yield of 3.02 tons per hectare, up 3 percent from 1994/95. The crop could have been larger, but excessive moisture delayed harvesting by a month--it was not until mid-January that the harvest was completed.

CHILE: WALNUT PRODUCTION FORECAST UP

Walnut production during the 1995/96 season (harvested in early-1996) is forecast at 9,500 tons (inshell basis), up 8 percent from the frost-reduced crop in 1994/95, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Santiago. The upturn reflects favorable weather during the growing season and a slight increase in harvested area.

Walnut production in Chile shows relatively small year-to-year changes that are generally a result of adverse weather or decreased water availability in some areas. Improved export prices for walnuts and declining producer returns for most deciduous fruits over the past few years have led to a gradual increase in the area planted to walnuts. Higher export prices have also induced many of the larger producers to graft their trees and replace aging orchards with better-quality, higher-yielding varieties.

COSTA RICA: BANANA PRODUCTION REDUCED BY HEAVY RAINS

Heavy rainfall from February 11 - 14 on the Atlantic seaboard side of the country--where nearly the entire banana crop is grown--resulted in large losses for the banana industry, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in San Jose. A special commission set up by the National Banana Corporation (CORBANA) estimates that the volume of bananas lost this season due to flooding will total a minimum of 15 million 18.14-kilogram boxes. As a result, CORBANA has revised Costa Rica's 1996 banana exports to 100 million boxes, down from the initial forecast of 115 to 120 million.

FRANCE: WALNUT ESTIMATE REVISED UPWARD

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Paris has revised the 1995/96 walnut estimate upward to 25,000 tons (inshell basis). This is a 14-percent increase over the September forecast of 22,000 tons (WAP 9-95), but remains 14 percent below 1994/95 because of frost damage during the spring of 1995. Nut quality is average and kernel sizes are above normal.

GERMANY: APPLE ESTIMATE REVISED UPWARD

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Bonn has increased Germany's apple production estimate for 1995/96 2 percent over the mid-season revision (WAP 2-96). This puts the 1995/96 crop at 1.37 million tons. Cold, rainy weather during the spring of 1995, coupled with the off-year of the bearing cycle, caused output to plummet 34 percent below the 2.08 million tons harvested in 1994/95.

INDONESIA: RICE DATABASE REVISED

This month, USDA adjusts the way it handles Indonesia's rice supply and use statistics. The 1995/96 global marketing year now includes rice harvested in Indonesia in calendar year 1996 instead of calendar year 1995. The bulk of Indonesia's production is harvested early in the year; therefore, any crop shortfall or surplus would affect the volume of trade in calendar 1996 or marketing year 1995/96. Under the previous method, the 1996 rice harvest would have been included in the 1996/97 marketing year. USDA's supply and use database for Indonesia has been revised back to 1980/81.

Because of favorable weather affecting the main-season crop now being harvested, as well as Indonesia's recent efforts to expand rice production in non-traditional rice growing areas, production in 1995/96 is estimated at 32.2 million tons (milled basis) from an area of 11.3 million hectares. Production for 1994/95 has been revised upward to 31.5 million tons due to higher-than-expected area--11.2 million hectares up from the February estimate of 10.7 million--and marginally higher yields.

PHILIPPINES: RICE PRODUCTION AT RECORD LEVEL DUE TO HIGHER AREA

Rice production in the Philippines for the 1995/96 season is estimated at a record 7.0 million tons (milled basis) from an area of 3.8 million hectares. Although the Philippine Government originally targeted a higher production level, the main-season crop (harvested from September to December) still reached a record 4.0 million tons due to an increase in planted area. However, yield dropped slightly because of a wetter-than-normal flowering and harvest period, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Manila. Weather for the second crop, harvested from February to April, is better than last year. Additionally, harvested area for the second crop is estimated to be up about 3 percent.

Although production has increased, yield has largely stagnated over the past five years. The gains in production largely have been due to increased area. The high prices farmers are currently receiving should give producers the funds to invest in improved equipment and irrigation facilities. This will likely improve yield and increase total planted area in the future. However, constraints on land and water limit the possibility of any significant increase in production.

SOUTH KOREA: GRAPE PRODUCTION EXPANDING

Grape production in South Korea totaled 256,300 tons in 1995, up 21 percent from 1994, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Seoul. Production has been trending upward since 1993 primarily in response to strong market prices. Grape production is forecast to continue to increase through 1998 as recently planted vines enter production. If prices remain strong, planted area will likely expand over the next two to three years.

Grape production on a commercial scale first began in South Korea during the 1960s. Production remained relatively modest until the early-1980s when planted area rose significantly in response to increased consumer demand for fresh fruit. The ratification of the Uruguay Round Agreement in 1993 spurred a rapid increase in planted area. Because the Agreement called for import liberalization of rice, many growers shifted from rice production to other crops, including table grapes. Table grapes proved to be a highly profitable cash crop because they are less labor intensive than alternative crops, such as rice and vegetables, and there is a shorter capital turnover period compared to other fruit crops like apples or pears.

Grapes are grown throughout South Korea, though production mainly is concentrated in Kyongsang-bukto Province. The predominant variety is Campbell Early, which accounts for nearly two-thirds of production. Campbell Early is an American variety particularly well-suited South Korea's cooler weather. Other varieties gaining popularity include Gerbong and Sheridan.

SOUTH KOREA: AREA, PRODUCTION, AND YIELD OF GRAPES

	Harvested Area (Hectares)	Production (Metric tons)	Yield (Metric tons/Hectare)
1990	14,962	131,324	8.8
1991	14,802	147,973	10.0
1992	14,957	146,346	9.8
1993	16,991	163,780	9.6
1994	19,773	211,930	10.7
1995 1/	26,000	256,300	9.9

1/ Preliminary.

SPAIN: ALMOND PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REVISED DOWNWARD

Extremely poor yields due to extended drought precipitated another downward revision in the 1995/96 almond estimate for Spain. The U.S. agricultural counselor in Madrid puts the 1995/96 crop at 45,300 tons, down 17 percent from the preliminary forecast of 54,300 tons (WAP 9-95) and down 36 percent from the 1994/95 crop of 70,260 tons. Recent heavy rains throughout Spain will likely spur some recovery in production during the 1996/97 season.

SPAIN: HAZELNUT PRODUCTION REVISED DOWNWARD

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Madrid, Spain's 1995/96 hazelnut crop has been revised to 14,800 tons (inshell basis), down 33 percent from the preliminary estimate of 22,100 tons (WAP 9-95) and down 38 percent from 1994/95. Hazelnut production areas were adversely affected by frosts in February and early-March 1995. Additionally, 1995/96 is an off-year in the alternate bearing cycle for hazelnuts.

TANZANIA: CASHEW INDUSTRY SHOWS SIGNS OF RECOVERY

After several years of marginal activity, Tanzania's cashew nut industry is beginning to show strong signs of recovery, according to the U.S. agricultural attache reporting from Nairobi, Kenya. The industry fell into chaos in the 1970s when the Government of Tanzania moved cashew nut farmers to villages that were distant from the trees, precipitating the near collapse of the industry.

With the help of donor agencies in the 1990s and the Government's recent leasing of 8 of the existing 11 cashew nut processing factories to the private sector, cashew nut production has been rising. Production in 1995/96 is forecast at 80,000 tons, up 27 percent from 1994/95 and up 57 percent from 1993/94. Despite steady growth, the industry is facing declining returns during the 1995/96 season because of higher government taxes and depressed world demand.

UNITED KINGDOM: DAIRY PRODUCTION REVISED

According to the Agricultural Counselor in London, cow milk production in the United Kingdom for 1995 is estimated at slightly less than 14.8 million tons, up 2 percent from the January estimate, but down 1 percent from 1994. Following the summer drought, British farmers increased fluid milk production beyond their monthly quotas. It appears, however, that the farmers over reacted to the drought-induced summer decline. The United Kingdom is expected to exceed its 1995/96 (April/March) European Union established quota level of 14.6 million tons. The milk production forecast for 1996 remains unchanged at 14.6 million tons.

Cheese production is now estimated at 350,000 tons in both 1995 and 1996, 3 percent and 6 percent higher, respectively, than the January estimates. Production of higher value cheeses has become more attractive in the wake of milk market deregulation.

Butter production has been revised down 8 percent for 1995, to 120,000 tons, and down 9 percent for 1996, to 137,000 tons. Factors contributing to the decline in butter production are the relative unattractiveness of butter vis a vis other dairy products, and the closing of the Whitland factory in Wales, which was one of the largest butter plants in the UK.

The closure of the Whitland factory has also contributed to a sharp downward revision in the production of nonfat dry milk, (NDM). NDM production has been revised downward 19 percent to 110,000 tons in 1995. Projected NDM production in 1996 has been revised downward 17 percent to 112,000 tons.

FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In February, unseasonably cold weather covered Ukraine, most of Russia, Belarus, and the Baltics, maintaining a moderate-to-deep snow cover. The snow cover protected winter grains from periods of bitter cold during the month. One such period occurred from February 6-13 when temperatures dropped below -20 degrees Celsius (except in the North Caucasus Region in Russia). Although a warming trend at mid-month improved overwintering conditions for crops, it caused some melting of snow. At month's end, below-normal temperatures and light snow returned to most winter grain areas. Precipitation in February was above normal over Ukraine, Belarus, the Baltics, and parts of Russia (Central Region and Black Soils Region), while below-normal precipitation fell over the remaining areas in Russia.

Since early-March, unusually cold weather has continued over winter grains in Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, and the Baltics. Widespread snow maintained a moderate-to-deep snow cover as far south as extreme southern Ukraine and the western portion of the North Caucasus region in Russia. Typically, snow cover begins retreating northward over Ukraine and southern Russia in March.

MAP 4

FORMER USSR - WINTER WHEAT

AVERAGE DATES OF DISAPPEARANCE OF SUSTAINED SNOW COVER

WEATHER AND CROP HIGHLIGHTS

February 10 - March 11, 1996

Map Area is Shaded

- A moderate to deep snow cover persisted over winter wheat areas during February, protecting crops from periods of bitterly cold weather.

- As of March 11, snow cover extended farther south than usual over winter wheat areas in Ukraine and southern Russia (see above map).

- Typically, snow cover retreats northward during March.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

RED MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Red meat production in selected countries for 1996 is estimated at 128.9 million tons, down 2 percent from the October forecast (WAP 10-95), but up 2 percent from 1995. Continued growth in China's red meat production accounts for most of the year-to-year increase along with gains in the United States and Brazil. Output of beef, pork, mutton, and goat meat are forecast up in 1996.

BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION

Beef and veal production for 1996 in the countries surveyed is estimated at 47.2 million tons, up 2 percent from 1995. The continuing deterioration of production in Russia will be more than offset by increases in China, the United States, and Brazil.

North America: The U.S. cattle inventory at the beginning of 1996 was reported at 103.8 million head, 2 percent lower than the October forecast, but up 1 percent from 1995. Reduced returns to cow-calf producers have slowed expansion. Beef and veal output in 1996 is projected at 11.9 million tons, up 3 percent from the revised 1995 estimate of 11.6 million.

Mexico's cattle herd at the beginning of 1996 was estimated at 28.1 million head, up 1 percent from the October forecast as losses from the 1995 drought were less than expected. However, this constitutes a 7-percent reduction from the beginning 1995 inventory due to the long-term impact of the drought and higher slaughter rates. Beef production also has been revised upward 3 percent, to 1.8 million tons, as the herd continues to be reduced and slaughter weights recover.

Canadian cattle numbers at the start of 1996 were pegged at 13.9 million head, up 6 percent from both the October forecast and the beginning 1995 inventory. Canadian cattle numbers hit a peak of 15.0 million head by the middle of 1995, the highest level since the mid-1970s. The shift of cattle production to the western provinces continued in 1995. Spurred by expansion plans of major processing facilities and the recent elimination of the Canadian Government's grain subsidies under the Western Grain Transportation Act, Canada's prairie province producers have embraced a longer-term commitment to livestock production than was the case at the top of the cattle cycle twenty years ago. Two changes since the 1970's have buoyed the confidence of cattle producers--greater access to the U.S. market under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and improved offshore export prospects for beef, especially in Asia.

Canada's beef and veal output has been revised downward 5 percent from the October forecast, but up 9 percent from 1995, to 1.0 million tons. The revised estimate reflects lighter carcass weights due to a rising rate of female slaughter and lower fed-cattle weights. Higher grain prices are expected to increasingly pressure cattle feeders to market lighter cattle.

South America: Brazil's beginning 1996 cattle inventory is estimated at 152.1 million head, slightly above the October forecast and 3 percent above the start of 1995 due to reduced calf slaughter. Beef and veal production is estimated at nearly 5.0 million tons, up 5 percent from the preliminary forecast and 4 percent above 1995. This upward revision, and revisions in the 1994 and 1995 estimates, reflects an increased proportion of heavier finished cattle from feed lots.

Drought in Argentina led to a decrease in cattle inventories at the beginning 1996 to 53.5 million head, down 1 percent from 1995. Additionally, beef and veal production is forecast to drop 2 percent, to under 2.5 million tons, due to lower carcass weights. Hot, dry summer weather in 1995 resulted in many cattle deaths and stock being sent to market in poor condition.

European Union (EU): The EU cattle herd at the beginning of 1996 totaled just under 82.9 million head, 1 percent below the starting 1995 inventory. The largest reduction was in France where cattle numbers were off 2 percent, to 20.0 million head. Two factors account for much of the decline--cow slaughter increased as French farmers reduced the size of the dairy herd and the 1995 calf crop was off 10 percent from 1994 reflecting, in part, recent changes in EU

standards for calf pens. The calf crop is forecast to recover 5 percent in 1996, but cow slaughter is expected to continue at current rates.

France's beef and veal production is estimated at almost 1.7 million tons, up 2 percent from both the preliminary forecast and the 1995 estimate of 1.6 million. Although increased slaughter rates are responsible for some of the increase, greater carcass weights are playing a more crucial role as farmers try to offset lower meat prices with heavier animal weights.

German cattle inventories were down slightly at the beginning of 1996, to 15.9 million head, but up 1 percent from the October forecast due to lower-than-expected slaughter. The decline from beginning 1995 levels is due to downsizing of the dairy herd and reduced bull and heifer stocks. Beef and veal production for 1996 is estimated at 1.5 million tons, up 7 percent from the 1.4 million produced in 1995 due to continued cow herd culling.

Beginning 1996 cattle numbers in the Netherlands declined for the fourth consecutive year to less than 4.6 million head. Sharply lower producer returns led to a reduction in fattened steer numbers. Similarly, beef and veal production is estimated to fall for the fourth straight year, to 560,000 tons, down 3 percent from the 579,000 produced in 1995.

Spain's 1996 beef and veal production is estimated at 535,000 tons, up 3 percent from the October forecast and 5 percent above 1995. The upturn reflects late-season improvements in pasture, moderate herd expansion, and increased imports of live cattle.

<u>Eastern Europe</u>: After declining for 7 years, Polish cattle numbers were up 1 percent at the beginning of 1996, to 7.2 million head. The growth reflects improved price prospects for beef and milk. Beef and veal production decreased 6 percent in 1995, to 380,000 tons, and will likely drop again in 1996, to 375,000. The downturn is primarily due to decreased slaughter cattle imports--mainly from the Baltics--because of more stringent veterinary regulations, higher import prices, and herd rebuilding.

<u>Russia</u>: Russia's beginning 1996 cattle inventory is estimated at 39.2 million head, 500,000 head below the October forecast because of a smaller-than-expected calf crop. Additionally, this represents an 11-percent decline from 1995 and continues the downward trend that started in 1991 when cattle raising in Russia began to be a money-losing venture. Mirroring the decline in herd size, beef and veal production continues to plummet, although the trend is expected to slow in 1996.

Following a 13-percent drop in 1995, to 2.7 million tons, Russian meat output in 1996 is estimated to decline 7 percent, to 2.5 million tons. The disparity between the decline in meat production in 1995 and the decrease in herd size reflects a reduction in the average carcass weight. Some recovery in carcass weights is expected this year.

<u>Asia</u>: Although China's beginning 1996 cattle numbers have been reduced 2 percent from the October forecast due to a downward revision in the 1995 calf crop, the estimated herd size at the beginning of 1996 was up 6 percent from 1995, to 130.2 million head. The expanding cattle herd and continued strong demand are expected to boost beef and veal production 18 percent in 1996, to 4.7 million tons.

In Japan, lower-than-expected death losses and reduced slaughter rates have led to an upward revision of the beginning 1996 cattle inventory, to 4.9 million head. However, beef and veal production in 1996 is estimated to remain stable at the 1995 level of 600,000 tons.

<u>Oceania</u>: The impact of Australia's drought on cattle inventories has been offset by better-than-expected herd growth in those areas unaffected by drought. Beginning 1996 cattle numbers are estimated at 26.0 million head, up 2 percent from 1995. Beef and veal production is forecast to decrease in 1996, to 1.7 million tons. This follows a 3-percent drop in 1995. High grain prices, competitive pressures from U.S. products in Japan, the absence of premiums for grain-fed beef over grass-fed beef, the appreciation of the Australian dollar, and the temporary closure of some processing plants due to industrial disputes have dampened the expected drought-induced increase in prices for cows and young cattle, thereby encouraging herd rebuilding.

New Zealand's cattle inventory at the beginning of 1996 was reported at 8.8 million head, up 1 percent from both the October forecast and

1995. These increases are more reflective of developments in the dairy industry where growth in the dairy herd has more than offset reductions in the beef herd. Beef cattle numbers are expected to drop 10 percent between June 1995 and June 1996 because less than half the usual number of young calves will be retained. Prices remain low and further reductions in farm revenue and profits are expected.

Beef and veal production in New Zealand for both 1995 and 1996 has been revised upward since the October forecast due to increased slaughter rates. Beef production is estimated at 630,000 tons in 1995 and is forecast to increase 5 percent in 1996, to 660,000.

PORK PRODUCTION

Pork production in selected countries for 1996 is estimated at 75.0 million tons, down 2 percent from the October forecast, but up 2 percent from 1995. Steadily rising production in China accounts for most of the year-to-year increase.

North America: U.S. hog numbers were pegged at 60.2 million head at the beginning of 1996, marginally above the 1995 starting inventory. Pork production in 1996 is forecast at 8.3 million tons, up 3 percent from 1995.

Mexico's 1996 beginning hog numbers are up 1 percent from the October forecast because of reduced 1995 slaughter. Despite this upward revision, the actual herd size at the beginning of 1996 was 11 percent lower than a year earlier due to high feed costs, high interest rates, and additional producers leaving the industry because of the adverse impact of the peso devaluation. Pork production is forecast at 890,000 tons, unchanged from the October forecast, but 7-percent lower than 1995.

Canadian hog numbers at the start of 1996 were estimated at 11.5 million, down 2 percent from 1995 mainly because of high feed costs. Preliminary assessments indicate that Canadian hog numbers peaked during late-1995, ending the expansion phase that began in mid-1993. Pork production in 1996 is forecast at 1.2 million tons, down 1 percent from 1995 due to the declining inventory.

South America: Brazil's beginning 1996 hog inventory was reported at 32.5 million head, 4 percent higher than 1995. Pork production is estimated up 8 percent in 1996, to 1.6 million tons. Domestic demand for pork products remains firm and producers continue to receive favorable returns. However, industry leaders are concerned with recent increases in feed costs, principally for corn.

European Union (EU): EU hog numbers at the beginning of 1996 were estimated at 114.8 million head, down slightly from both the October forecast and the revised estimate for the starting 1995 inventory. Increases in Austria, Greece, Ireland, and Spain were more than offset by herd reduction in other EU countries. EU pork production for 1996 is estimated at 15.2 million tons, marginally above 1995.

German hog inventories were reported at 23.9 million head at the beginning of 1996, down 3 percent from 1995. High production costs are forcing some producers out of the market despite high slaughter prices. However, buoyed by higher carcass weights, pork production is estimated to increase slightly in 1996, to 3.0 million tons.

Within the EU, the largest single decline in hog numbers was reported in Denmark. The 1996 starting inventory totaled 10.7 million head, down 4 percent from the October forecast and 1 percent below the beginning 1995 herd due to a smaller-than-expected pig crop.

Eastern Europe: Poland's beginning 1996 hog herd is estimated at 20.3 million head, up 2 percent from the October forecast and 6 percent above 1995. As beef production has been trending downward, hog inventories have been increasing based on the belief that rising demand for pork would boost producer prices. This trend may be stalled because of escalating feed prices. Pork production is expected to increase 8 percent in 1996, to 1.6 million tons, as hog inventories are drawn down.

Russia: The beginning 1996 hog inventory has been revised upward 2 percent from the October forecast, to 22.6 million head, due to fewer death losses. Despite this revision, the starting 1996 herd is still down 10 percent from a year earlier.

Although the pork production estimate for 1996 has been revised upward 3 percent from the preliminary forecast, to 1.8 million tons, this is potentially 9 percent lower than output in 1995. Both pork production and hog numbers are continuing to trend downward in Russia--a reflection of the generally poor economic situation in the livestock sector. Since 1991, the average annual declines in hog inventories and pork production have been 9 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

Asia: China's hog inventory and pork production will likely increase in the short term, but at a slower rate than previously projected. The starting 1996 herd was reported at 441.4 million head, up 6 percent from 1995. However, pork production is estimated to increase only 3 percent in 1996, to 37.0 million tons, because small-scale pork producers-which constitute most of the industry--are likely to have to postpone slaughter because of high feed prices.

In Japan, reduced slaughter was more than offset by an increase in death losses, which put the beginning 1996 hog inventory at a 3-year low of 10.2 million head. However, the reduced slaughter level resulted in a slight downward revision in the 1996 pork production estimate, to 1.3 million tons.

Taiwanese pork production is projected to equal the 1995 output of 1.2 million tons. The imposition of Japanese import safeguards has had less of an impact on local hog prices than anticipated.

A larger-than-expected Korean pig crop in 1995 resulted in a beginning 1996 hog inventory of 6.5 million head. Strong domestic demand is expected to perpetuate the ongoing expansion in pork production, estimated at a 3-year high of 877,000 tons in 1996. Hoping to make the Korean hog industry internationally competitive, the Korean Government has begun to expand rural infrastructural investment, improve marketing facilities, and promote pork exports. Last year's severe but localized outbreak of "Auzeszky" disease significantly increased the demand for U.S. and European breeding stock.

SHEEP AND GOAT MEAT

Sheep and goat meat production in selected countries in 1996 has been revised downward 3 percent from the October forecast, but up 3 percent from 1995, to 6.7 million tons. Similarly, sheep inventory numbers for 1996 have been cut since the preliminary forecast was released, but the current estimate of nearly 878.0 million head still puts the 1996 sheep herd slightly above the starting 1995 inventory. The upturn in sheep numbers and meat production can be attributed mainly to steady expansion in China.

South America: A sharply reduced lamb crop and high death losses resulted in a significant downward revision in Argentina's 1996 beginning sheep numbers, to 18.0 million head. This represents an 18-percent reduction from the October forecast and a 17-percent drop from the starting 1995 inventory. The winter of 1995 was one of the harshest this century, particularly in the Patagonian region which was hit by a long succession of severe snow storms. Large numbers of livestock, mostly sheep, were killed by the snow and frigid temperatures. Argentina's output of lamb meat and mutton for 1996 also has been revised downward from the October forecast, to 56,000 tons. This is off 18 percent from the reduced 1995 level of 68,000 tons.

Asia: China's output of sheep and goat meat in 1996 has been reduced 8 percent from the October forecast, to 2.3 million tons, based on revised carcass weight information. Despite this reduction, 1996 meat production is estimated to exceed the 1995 level by 15 percent, mirroring the trend throughout the Chinese livestock sector.

Oceania: Beginning 1996 Australian sheep inventories are estimated at 123.8 million head, up 3 percent from 1995, but 7 percent below 1994. Low wool prices and high feed costs are expected to limit herd growth in 1996. The lamb and sheep meat production estimates have been revised upward for 1994, 1995, and 1996 in response to higher-than-estimated slaughter rates. However, the trend clearly indicates a continuing downturn in production levels for the next few years.

New Zealand's 1996 sheep inventory has been reduced 4 percent from the October forecast because of higher slaughter levels in 1995 and a severe winter weather-reduced lamb crop. Beginning 1996 sheep inventories are now estimated at 47.3 million head, down 6 percent from 1995. Lamb and sheep meat production has been reduced marginally from the October forecast and is down 6 percent from 1995, to 491,000 tons. Slaughter rates are likely to drop as increased feed supplies make sales at higher rates more profitable. The reduced slaughter rates are expected to help stabilize sheep numbers.

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TABLE 20

RED MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

(1,000 Metric tons-carcass weight equivalent)

	1993	1994 2/	1995 3/	1996 4/	1996 5/
Canada	2,052	2,137	2,181	2,300	2,245
Mexico	2,718	2,852	2,942	2,780	2,827
United States	18,488	19,361	19,779	20,325	20,381
NORTH AMERICA	23,258	24,350	24,902	25,405	25,453
Costa Rica	93	94	91	90	90
Dominican Republic	45	46	47	47	47
El Salvador	25	27	28	29	29
Guatemala	53	48	50	53	53
Honduras	44	45	32	30	30
CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	260	260	248	249	249
Argentina	2,630	2,682	2,608	2,650	2,536
Brazil	5,795	5,850	6,200	6,200	6,510
Colombia	563	566	573	585	585
Uruguay	309	368	373	380	380
Venezuela	377	370	336	346	346
SOUTH AMERICA	9,674	9,836	10,090	10,161	10,357
Austria	629	612	595	607	607
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,363	1,367	1,382	1,387	1,374
Denmark	1,727	1,729	1,698	1,725	1,725
France	3,901	3,868	3,939	3,974	3,951
Germany	4,796	4,518	4,398	4,406	4,502
Greece	359	357	362	363	363
Ireland	795	753	798	805	817
Italy	2,642	2,618	2,595	2,596	2,594
Netherlands	2,361	2,276	2,205	2,180	2,170
Portugal	432	498	467	457	457
Spain	2,817	2,825	2,796	2,840	2,865
Sweden	431	448	466	465	465
United Kingdom	2,236	2,323	2,384	2,353	2,341
EUROPEAN UNION	24,489	24,192	24,085	24,158	24,231
Switzerland	415	388	384	381	381
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	415	388	384	381	381
Bulgaria	452	423	413	404	404
Czech Republic	1,059	1,000	926	880	880
Hungary	500	494	410	460	460
Poland	2,022	1,771	1,894	1,984	2,008
Romania	602	804	654	628	628
EASTERN EUROPE	4,635	4,492	4,297	4,356	4,380
Kazakhstan	830	775	660	615	615
Russia	6,260	5,670	4,960	4,480	4,550
Ukraine	2,419	2,371	2,003	2,110	1,781
FORMER SOVIET UNION	9,509	8,816	7,623	7,205	6,946
Saudi Arabia	223	227	231	238	238
Turkey	670	658	641	638	638
MIDDLE EAST	893	885	872	876	876
Egypt	449	475	473	475	475
South Africa	868	715	679	718	718
AFRICA	1,317	1,190	1,152	1,193	1,193
China	32,254	36,968	42,000	46,500	44,000
Hong Kong	9	10	10	9	9
India	1,555	1,665	1,720	1,785	1,785
Japan	2,026	1,992	1,925	1,914	1,905
Korea, Republic of	949	986	1,003	1,030	1,097
Philippines	823	850	880	937	937
Singapore	85	87	88	91	91
Taiwan	1,140	1,209	1,240	1,180	1,239
ASIA	38,841	43,767	48,866	53,446	51,063
Australia	2,780	2,807	2,634	2,681	2,591
New Zealand	1,095	1,079	1,155	1,085	1,151
OCEANIA	3,875	3,886	3,789	3,766	3,742
TOTAL	117,166	122,062	126,308	131,196	128,871

1/ Includes beef, veal, pork, sheep, and goat meat. 2/ Revised. 3/ Estimate. 4/ Forecast October 1995.
5/ Forecast March 1996.

TABLE 21

CATTLE AND BUFFALO INVENTORIES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Head-January 1)

	1993	1994 1/	1995 2/	1996 3/	1996 4/
Canada	11,786	12,254	13,100	13,106	13,900
Mexico	30,649	30,702	30,191	27,841	28,141
United States	99,176	100,988	102,755	105,407	103,819
NORTH AMERICA	141,611	143,944	146,046	146,354	145,860
Costa Rica	1,699	1,693	1,645	1,615	1,615
Dominican Republic	1,982	1,983	1,984	1,985	1,985
El Salvador	1,290	1,312	1,319	1,345	1,345
Guatemala	1,780	1,762	1,717	1,697	1,697
Honduras	2,315	2,286	2,205	2,182	2,182
CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	9,066	9,036	8,870	8,824	8,824
Argentina	55,577	54,875	54,207	53,687	53,469
Brazil	143,700	144,900	148,278	151,800	152,109
Colombia	16,391	16,614	16,868	17,075	17,075
Uruguay	10,093	10,477	10,284	10,389	10,389
Venezuela	14,660	14,000	14,160	14,506	14,506
SOUTH AMERICA	240,421	240,866	243,797	247,457	247,548
Austria	2,401	2,334	2,328	2,282	2,282
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,301	3,289	3,365	3,315	3,411
Denmark	2,180	2,115	2,082	2,060	2,094
France	20,383	20,112	20,470	20,270	20,000
Germany	16,207	15,897	15,962	15,800	15,900
Greece	601	619	624	640	640
Ireland	6,265	6,308	6,410	6,350	6,532
Italy	7,700	7,560	7,300	7,100	7,100
Netherlands	4,794	4,629	4,588	4,550	4,550
Portugal	1,345	1,322	1,262	1,237	1,237
Spain	4,975	5,017	5,252	5,300	5,300
Sweden	1,803	1,879	1,966	2,000	2,000
United Kingdom	11,620	11,709	11,868	11,810	11,820
EUROPEAN UNION	83,575	82,790	83,477	82,714	82,866
Switzerland	1,783	1,745	1,751	1,731	1,731
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	1,783	1,745	1,751	1,731	1,731
Bulgaria	974	750	638	500	500
Czech Republic	2,499	2,167	2,031	2,000	2,000
Poland	7,596	7,270	7,120	7,100	7,193
Romania	3,683	3,597	3,565	3,520	3,520
EASTERN EUROPE	14,752	13,784	13,354	13,120	13,213
Kazakhstan	9,576	9,347	8,062	6,850	6,850
Russia	52,200	48,900	43,900	39,700	39,200
Ukraine	22,457	21,607	20,855	17,700	19,023
FORMER SOVIET UNION	84,233	79,854	72,817	64,250	65,073
Turkey	11,900	11,800	11,700	11,700	11,700
MIDDLE EAST	11,900	11,800	11,700	11,700	11,700
Egypt	5,575	5,700	5,873	6,101	6,101
South Africa	13,239	12,506	12,632	12,900	12,900
AFRICA	18,814	18,206	18,505	19,001	19,001
China	107,840	113,157	123,317	133,000	130,162
India	271,255	272,655	274,155	276,105	276,105
Japan	5,024	4,990	4,916	4,820	4,880
Korea, Republic of	2,527	2,814	2,945	3,075	3,147
Philippines	4,475	4,495	4,570	4,600	4,600
Taiwan	158	166	164	165	165
ASIA	391,279	398,277	410,067	421,765	419,059
Australia	25,182	25,732	25,500	26,400	26,000
New Zealand	8,144	8,308	8,712	8,700	8,811
OCEANIA	33,326	34,040	34,212	35,100	34,811
TOTAL	1,030,760	1,034,342	1,044,596	1,052,016	1,049,686

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast October 1995. 4/ Forecast March 1996.

TABLE 22

BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons-carcass weight equivalent)

	1993	1994 1/	1995 2/	1996 3/	1996 4/
Canada	860	903	921	1,050	1,000
Mexico	1,710	1,810	1,850	1,750	1,800
United States	10,584	11,194	11,552	11,875	11,923
NORTH AMERICA	13,154	13,907	14,323	14,675	14,723
Costa Rica	93	94	91	90	90
Dominican Republic	45	46	47	47	47
El Salvador	25	27	28	29	29
Guatemala	53	48	50	53	53
Honduras	44	45	32	30	30
CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	260	260	248	249	249
Argentina	2,550	2,600	2,540	2,580	2,480
Brazil	4,545	4,550	4,750	4,700	4,950
Colombia	563	566	573	585	585
Uruguay	309	368	373	380	380
Venezuela	377	370	336	346	346
SOUTH AMERICA	8,344	8,454	8,572	8,591	8,741
Austria	216	204	193	195	195
Belgium-Luxembourg	375	356	354	359	351
Denmark	200	190	188	185	185
France	1,704	1,588	1,642	1,640	1,670
Germany	1,575	1,447	1,370	1,450	1,460
Greece	80	83	85	86	86
Ireland	484	445	497	495	507
Italy	1,190	1,170	1,150	1,150	1,150
Netherlands	611	603	579	530	560
Portugal	116	122	108	106	106
Spain	488	478	510	520	535
Sweden	140	141	158	154	154
United Kingdom	863	918	993	969	965
EUROPEAN UNION	8,042	7,745	7,827	7,839	7,924
Switzerland	155	142	142	141	141
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	155	142	142	141	141
Bulgaria	123	95	88	70	70
Czech Republic	374	345	320	280	280
Poland	462	405	380	390	375
Romania	172	170	165	160	160
EASTERN EUROPE	1,131	1,015	953	900	885
Kazakhstan	590	575	500	475	475
Russia	3,360	3,100	2,700	2,500	2,500
Ukraine	1,379	1,421	1,223	1,300	1,053
FORMER SOVIET UNION	5,329	5,096	4,423	4,275	4,028
Saudi Arabia	29	30	32	32	32
Turkey	292	286	275	275	275
MIDDLE EAST	321	316	307	307	307
Egypt	364	392	392	393	393
South Africa	691	581	533	547	547
AFRICA	1,055	973	925	940	940
China	2,337	3,270	4,000	5,000	4,700
India	945	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,150
Japan	593	602	600	599	600
Korea, Republic of	176	200	202	210	220
Philippines	133	135	137	139	139
Taiwan	5	5	5	5	4
ASIA	4,189	5,262	6,044	7,103	6,813
Australia	1,806	1,829	1,720	1,794	1,700
New Zealand	575	566	630	590	660
OCEANIA	2,381	2,395	2,350	2,384	2,360
TOTAL	44,361	45,565	46,114	47,404	47,111

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast October 1995. 4/ Forecast March 1996.

TABLE 23

HOG INVENTORIES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head-January 1)

	1993	1994 1/	1995 2/	1996 3/	1996 4/
Canada	10,577	10,851	11,671	11,100	11,475
Mexico	11,298	12,083	12,513	11,053	11,118
United States	58,202	57,904	59,992	59,063	60,190
NORTH AMERICA	80,077	80,838	84,176	81,216	82,783
Brazil	31,050	31,200	31,338	32,400	32,497
SOUTH AMERICA	31,050	31,200	31,338	32,400	32,497
Austria	3,720	3,820	3,729	3,803	3,803
Belgium-Luxembourg	6,970	6,948	7,060	6,807	6,945
Denmark	10,345	10,870	10,864	11,190	10,709
France	13,015	14,291	14,593	14,773	14,535
Germany	26,514	26,075	24,698	24,134	23,900
Greece	1,146	1,144	1,094	1,108	1,108
Ireland	1,423	1,487	1,498	1,508	1,508
Italy	8,307	8,348	8,000	7,900	7,900
Netherlands	13,709	13,991	13,931	13,900	13,900
Portugal	2,547	2,665	2,416	2,228	2,228
Spain	18,260	18,234	18,345	18,000	18,500
Sweden	2,390	2,372	2,261	2,141	2,141
United Kingdom	7,705	7,869	7,879	7,870	7,650
EUROPEAN UNION	116,051	118,114	116,368	115,362	114,827
Switzerland	1,706	1,692	1,639	1,625	1,625
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	1,706	1,692	1,639	1,625	1,625
Bulgaria	2,680	2,071	1,986	2,200	2,200
Czech Republic	4,528	4,035	3,862	3,800	3,800
Hungary	5,364	5,001	4,356	4,760	5,032
Poland	21,059	17,422	19,138	20,000	20,342
Romania	9,852	9,262	7,727	7,500	7,500
EASTERN EUROPE	43,483	37,791	37,069	38,260	38,874
Russia	31,500	28,600	25,000	22,100	22,600
Ukraine	16,175	15,298	14,641	12,300	14,191
FORMER SOVIET UNION	47,675	43,898	39,641	34,400	36,791
China	384,211	393,000	414,619	426,000	441,400
Japan	10,783	10,622	10,250	10,100	10,200
Korea, Republic of	5,463	5,928	5,955	6,100	6,461
Philippines	7,954	8,227	8,941	8,950	8,950
Taiwan	9,754	9,845	10,066	10,050	10,500
ASIA	418,165	427,622	449,831	461,200	477,511
Australia	2,646	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
OCEANIA	2,646	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
TOTAL	740,853	743,755	762,662	767,063	787,508

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast October 1995. 4/ Forecast March 1996.

TABLE 24

PORK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons-carcass weight equivalent)

	1993	1994 1/	1995 2/	1996 3/	1996 4/
Canada	1,192	1,234	1,260	1,250	1,245
Mexico	870	900	954	890	890
United States	7,751	8,027	8,097	8,329	8,341
NORTH AMERICA	9,813	10,161	10,311	10,469	10,476
Brazil	1,250	1,300	1,450	1,500	1,560
SOUTH AMERICA	1,250	1,300	1,450	1,500	1,560
Austria	413	408	402	412	412
Belgium-Luxembourg	988	1,011	1,028	1,028	1,023
Denmark	1,527	1,539	1,510	1,540	1,540
France	2,034	2,126	2,148	2,190	2,131
Germany	3,180	3,030	2,986	2,914	3,000
Greece	150	144	147	146	146
Ireland	213	215	212	219	219
Italy	1,371	1,369	1,369	1,371	1,369
Netherlands	1,750	1,673	1,626	1,650	1,610
Portugal	284	344	327	319	319
Spain	2,088	2,107	2,064	2,080	2,100
Sweden	291	307	308	311	311
United Kingdom	1,025	1,053	1,021	1,031	1,019
EUROPEAN UNION	15,314	15,326	15,148	15,211	15,199
Switzerland	260	246	242	240	240
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	260	246	242	240	240
Bulgaria	265	267	272	282	282
Czech Republic	685	655	606	600	600
Hungary	500	494	410	460	460
Poland	1,537	1,358	1,510	1,590	1,630
Romania	373	565	420	400	400
EASTERN EUROPE	3,360	3,339	3,218	3,332	3,372
Russia	2,560	2,260	2,000	1,760	1,820
Ukraine	1,013	910	750	775	705
FORMER SOVIET UNION	3,573	3,170	2,750	2,535	2,525
China	28,544	32,048	36,000	39,000	37,000
Hong Kong	9	10	10	9	9
Japan	1,433	1,390	1,325	1,315	1,305
Korea, Republic of	773	786	801	820	877
Philippines	690	715	743	798	798
Singapore	85	87	88	91	91
Taiwan	1,135	1,204	1,235	1,175	1,235
ASIA	32,669	36,240	40,202	43,208	41,315
Australia	328	344	349	341	337
OCEANIA	328	344	349	341	337
TOTAL	66,567	70,126	73,670	76,836	75,024

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast October 1995. 4/ Forecast March 1996.

TABLE 25

SHEEP INVENTORIES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head-January 1)

	1993	1994 1/	1995 2/	1996 3/	1996 4/
United States	10,906	9,714	8,886	8,350	8,457
NORTH AMERICA	10,906	9,714	8,886	8,350	8,457
Argentina	24,500	23,500	21,626	21,839	17,956
SOUTH AMERICA	24,500	23,500	21,626	21,839	17,956
France 5/	11,451	11,505	11,389	11,300	11,300
Germany	2,386	2,369	2,340	2,270	2,340
Greece	9,659	9,604	9,559	9,386	9,386
Ireland	6,125	5,991	5,772	5,759	5,759
Italy 5/	11,724	11,835	12,070	12,100	12,100
Portugal 5/	4,196	4,141	4,235	4,240	4,240
Spain	24,615	23,872	23,058	23,900	23,100
United Kingdom	29,493	29,333	29,484	29,524	29,200
EUROPEAN UNION	99,649	98,650	97,907	98,479	97,425
Bulgaria	4,814	4,439	4,193	4,000	4,000
Poland	1,493	972	766	710	710
Romania	12,079	12,276	12,119	12,000	12,000
EASTERN EUROPE	18,386	17,687	17,078	16,710	16,710
Kazakstan 5/	34,420	34,208	24,955	20,000	20,000
Russia 5/	51,400	43,700	34,500	31,900	28,400
Ukraine 5/	7,237	6,863	5,575	4,295	4,295
FORMER SOVIET UNION	93,057	84,771	65,030	56,195	52,695
Saudi Arabia	7,046	7,257	7,475	7,699	7,699
Turkey	44,600	44,000	43,000	42,300	42,300
MIDDLE EAST	51,646	51,257	50,475	49,999	49,999
Egypt	3,924	3,767	3,648	3,491	3,491
South Africa 5/	35,770	33,800	33,385	34,230	34,230
AFRICA	39,694	37,567	37,033	37,721	37,721
China 5/	207,329	217,310	240,528	260,000	260,285
India 5/	162,155	163,156	164,242	165,660	165,660
ASIA	369,484	380,466	404,770	425,660	425,945
Australia	140,542	132,609	120,651	124,000	123,800
New Zealand	52,568	50,298	50,135	49,300	47,270
OCEANIA	193,110	182,907	170,786	173,300	171,070
TOTAL	900,432	886,519	873,591	888,253	877,978

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast October 1995. 4/ Forecast March 1996. 5/ Includes goats.

TABLE 26

LAMB, MUTTON, GOAT MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons-carcass weight equivalent)

	1993	1994 1/	1995 2/	1996 3/	1996 4/
Mexico	138	142	138	140	137
United States	153	140	130	121	117
NORTH AMERICA	291	282	268	261	254
Argentina	80	82	68	70	56
SOUTH AMERICA	80	82	68	70	56
France	163	154	149	144	150
Germany	41	41	42	42	42
Greece	129	130	130	131	131
Ireland	98	93	89	91	91
Italy	81	79	76	75	75
Portugal	32	32	32	32	32
Spain	241	240	222	240	230
United Kingdom	348	352	370	353	357
EUROPEAN UNION	1,133	1,121	1,110	1,108	1,108
Bulgaria	64	61	53	52	52
Poland	23	8	4	4	3
Romania	57	69	69	68	68
EASTERN EUROPE	144	138	126	124	123
Kazakstan	240	200	160	140	140
Russia	340	310	260	220	230
Ukraine	27	40	30	35	35
FORMER SOVIET UNION	607	550	450	395	405
Saudi Arabia	194	197	199	206	206
Turkey	378	372	366	363	363
MIDDLE EAST	572	569	565	569	569
Egypt	85	83	81	82	82
South Africa	177	134	146	171	171
AFRICA	262	217	227	253	253
China	1,373	1,650	2,000	2,500	2,300
India	610	615	620	635	635
ASIA	1,983	2,265	2,620	3,135	2,935
Australia	646	634	565	546	554
New Zealand	520	513	525	495	491
OCEANIA	1,166	1,147	1,090	1,041	1,045
TOTAL	6,238	6,371	6,524	6,956	6,748

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast October 1995. 4/ Forecast March 1996.

Poultry meat production in selected countries for 1996 is estimated at 47.5 million tons, down slightly from the August forecast (WAP 8-95), but up 6 percent from 1995. China is expected to register the largest gains followed by the United States and Brazil.

BROILER MEAT PRODUCTION

Broiler meat production in the countries surveyed for 1996 is estimated at 34.2 million tons, up 6 percent from 1995. The United States is forecast to lead the expansion, followed by China and Brazil.

North America: High feed costs and weakening prices have led to a slight reduction in the 1996 forecast for U.S. broiler meat production since August. However, output is expected to ride the strong growth trend of recent years into 1996 with production pegged at just under 12.0 million tons, 6 percent higher than 1995.

High production costs and the continuing economic recession have hampered the recovery of Mexico's poultry industry, leading to a 5-percent downward revision in the preliminary forecast for Mexican broiler meat production. Output in 1996 is estimated at less than 1.1 million tons, up only 2 percent from 1995. As a result of the economic crisis, there has been further concentration in the Mexican poultry industry. Currently, five companies account for more than 50 percent of total poultry and egg production.

Preliminary assessments indicate that Canada will not maintain the record production level achieved in 1995. Output in 1996 is estimated down 3 percent, to 680,000 tons. A new production and pricing agreement between chicken farmers and processors, coupled with rising feed costs, have resulted in cautious production allocations by the major provincial marketing boards.

South America: Strong domestic demand in 1996 is expected to fuel a 12-percent increase in Brazilian broiler meat production, to 4.5 million tons. This equals the average growth rate since 1990. The largest year-to-year growth occurred between 1994 and 1995 when output expanded 19 percent. In response to growing demand, investment in processing facilities continues to escalate. By 1997, broiler meat production is projected to equal beef production.

European Union (EU): Broiler meat production in the EU is forecast at 5.2 million metric tons, down 1 percent from 1996. Reduced output in France accounts for two-thirds of the downturn. After unexpectedly strong export demand pushed France's production up 5 percent in 1995, to over 1.1 million tons, output in 1996 is estimated to decline 2 percent and stabilize at 1.1 million tons.

After two years of strong growth in broiler meat production, output in the Netherlands is estimated to increase a modest 2 percent in 1996, to 554,000 tons. However, in the long run, poultry meat production, dominated by broiler meat, is likely to decline as higher feed prices and environmental restrictions continue to negatively impact farmers' revenues.

Russia: Poultry meat production is expected to stabilize at 420,000 tons in 1996 as the Government steps in to halt the downward trend and the process of poultry plant privatization begins to increase efficiency in the industry. However, Russia's poultry industry continues to be plagued by chaotic economic conditions. Poultry meat production has declined 45 percent since 1989. Broiler meat production has decreased even more rapidly, declining 58 percent since 1989. Broiler meat now constitutes only 42 percent of total poultry meat production, down from 54 percent in 1989. Spent layer hens from the still profitable egg sector make up a growing portion of the domestically produced poultry meat. Currently, the two biggest problems facing Russian poultry producers are feed--high costs, low quality, and unpredictable availability--and poor management.

Middle East: Saudi Arabian broiler meat production totaled 298,000 tons in 1995, up 8 percent from 1994. Production is estimated to expand 16 percent in 1996, to 328,000 tons. The rapid growth in output is the result of ongoing expansion at the two largest poultry facilities in the Kingdom. These two firms

currently account for 60 percent of Saudi Arabia's broiler meat production.

Asia: From 1990 through 1994, the growth in Chinese broiler meat production averaged 18 percent. After a comparatively slow growth rate of 3 percent in 1995, significant expansion is expected in 1996 with output estimated up 18 percent, to 4.0 million tons. The principal factors behind the expansion in China's poultry sector include growing domestic demand for all meats, competitive prices for poultry meat compared to other meats, and expanding export opportunities.

Thailand's broiler meat production in 1995 totaled 780,000 tons, up 11 percent from 1994. A 9-percent increase, to 850,000 tons, is estimated for 1996. Favorable exports and strong domestic demand are the forces driving Thailand's rapid expansion. Even a 10-percent increase in production costs during 1995 is unlikely to stall further growth in this sector.

TURKEY MEAT PRODUCTION

North America: High feed prices in the United States may hold the growth of turkey production below earlier forecasts. Output is estimated to increase only 4 percent in 1996, to 2.4 million tons. While not as strong as the record 6-percent gain registered in 1995, Canada's turkey meat production is forecast to increase 1,000 metric tons in 1996, to a record 142,000, mainly because of rising domestic demand.

South America: Brazil's turkey meat production is expected to expand 11 percent in 1996, to 100,000 tons. Stable prices, strong domestic demand, and a moderate increase in exports are fueling the growth.

European Union (EU): Turkey meat production in the EU during 1996 is forecast at 1.5 million tons, marginally above 1995. Production in France, the EU's largest turkey producer, is estimated up 2 percent in 1996, to 615,000 tons. After a 7-percent production increase in 1995 that exceeded growth in domestic demand and exports, fears of overproduction intensified. As a result, the French Turkey Association (CIDEF) has asked all turkey producers to limit future hatchings in the belief that this will stabilize production at the 1996 level.

EGG PRODUCTION

North America: With egg prices holding well above year-ago levels, egg production in the United States has been revised upward slightly from the August forecast and 3 percent above 1995, to 76.2 billion. High farmgate prices have kept egg production profitable despite high feed costs.

Mexico's slow economic recovery and high feed costs continue to adversely affect all sectors of the poultry industry. Egg production in 1996 is forecast at 21.3 billion, marginally above 1995.

South America: Like all other sector's of Brazil's poultry industry, egg production continues to expand. Egg production in 1996 is estimated up 10 percent, to 17.7 billion. This follows the record growth rate of 19 percent set in 1995. Steady expansion in laying flock numbers reflects the producers' optimism that domestic demand will continue to increase.

European Union (EU): Egg production in the EU is estimated down 2 percent in 1996, to 80.2 billion. This follows a 1-percent decline in 1995. Egg production by the EU's largest producer, France, declined 2 percent in 1995 and is likely to drop another 2 percent in 1996, to under 15.8 billion. This trend is being driven by declining consumption, fierce pressures on prices, and new EU regulations on space standards for egg laying hens.

Russia: Egg production, like poultry meat output, has been declining. Egg output dropped 28 percent between 1989 and 1995. This trend is expected to carry into 1996 with egg production down 5 percent, to 33.3 billion.

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TABLE 27

TOTAL POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992	1993	1994 /1	1995 /2	1996 3/	1996 4/
Canada	706	741	829	841	867	822
Mexico	990	1,090	1,240	1,120	1,200	1,145
United States	11,885	12,396	13,206	13,788	14,730	14,624
NORTH AMERICA	13,581	14,227	15,275	15,749	16,797	16,591
Guatemala	73	85	95	101	107	107
Honduras	35	39	40	41	44	44
CENTRAL AMERICA	108	124	135	142	151	151
Argentina	590	630	675	700	710	710
Brazil	2,932	3,211	3,491	4,140	4,495	4,630
Colombia	353	497	514	527	550	550
Venezuela	333	350	365	376	387	387
SOUTH AMERICA	4,208	4,688	5,045	5,743	6,142	6,277
Belgium-Luxembourg	189	196	219	226	214	214
Denmark	158	162	172	175	177	177
France	1,866	1,875	1,961	2,060	2,000	2,055
Germany	604	615	641	635	633	633
Greece	175	173	175	177	177	177
Ireland	84	88	97	98	100	100
Italy	1,057	1,061	1,084	1,132	1,110	1,110
Netherlands	577	565	594	616	600	631
Portugal	237	238	248	248	248	248
Spain	867	840	880	895	895	895
United Kingdom	1,276	1,244	1,289	1,305	1,305	1,305
EUROPEAN UNION	7,090	7,057	7,360	7,567	7,459	7,545
Hungary	320	307	320	345	345	345
Poland	336	300	345	380	390	390
Romania	190	160	135	150	185	170
EASTERN EUROPE	846	767	800	875	920	905
Russia	1,428	1,277	1,142	1,000	1,070	1,000
Ukraine	498	450	400	380	360	360
FORMER SOVIET UNION	1,926	1,727	1,542	1,380	1,430	1,360
Israel	206	224	241	266	270	270
Kuwait	9	18	18	19	20	20
Saudi Arabia	275	285	286	309	293	340
Turkey	330	350	330	340	350	350
United Arab Emirates	15	16	18	19	20	20
MIDDLE EAST	835	893	893	953	953	1,000
Egypt	225	275	315	324	329	329
South Africa	673	663	679	705	740	740
AFRICA	898	938	994	1,029	1,069	1,069
China	4,540	5,736	7,550	7,700	9,000	8,800
Honk Kong	21	20	16	15	12	12
Japan	1,367	1,368	1,258	1,285	1,255	1,260
Korea, Republic of	354	366	378	396	408	408
Singapore	57	62	57	57	56	57
Taiwan	531	585	604	622	622	622
Thailand	710	685	740	830	870	910
ASIA	7,580	8,822	10,603	10,905	12,223	12,069
Australia	455	467	498	480	505	505
OCEANIA	455	467	498	480	505	505
TOTAL 5/	37,527	39,710	43,145	44,823	47,649	47,472

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast August 1995. 4/ Forecast March 1996. 5/ Total includes 41 countries.

TABLE 28

BROILER MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992	1993	1994 /1	1995 /2	1996 3/	1996 4/
Canada	574	613	696	700	725	680
Mexico	940	1,030	1,140	1,030	1,100	1,050
United States	9,482	9,986	10,735	11,262	12,075	11,993
NORTH AMERICA	10,996	11,629	12,571	12,992	13,900	13,723
Argentina	570	620	660	685	695	695
Brazil	2,872	3,143	3,411	4,050	4,400	4,530
Colombia	333	469	484	496	515	515
Venezuela	333	350	365	376	387	387
SOUTH AMERICA	4,108	4,582	4,920	5,607	5,997	6,127
Belgium-Luxembourg	165	175	195	200	190	190
Denmark	137	145	152	155	160	160
France	1,020	1,046	1,070	1,120	1,060	1,100
Germany	344	349	362	355	350	350
Greece	144	144	146	146	147	147
Ireland	57	60	65	66	67	67
Italy	628	635	653	679	665	665
Netherlands	478	487	521	544	515	554
Portugal	206	206	213	213	213	213
Spain	798	764	804	820	820	820
United Kingdom	941	971	970	976	976	976
EUROPEAN UNION	4,918	4,982	5,151	5,274	5,163	5,242
Hungary	200	200	208	228	220	220
Poland	168	150	175	206	215	215
Romania	175	145	117	130	160	145
EASTERN EUROPE	543	495	500	564	595	580
Russia	785	550	450	420	420	420
Ukraine	275	230	210	190	170	170
FORMER SOVIET UNION	1,060	780	660	610	590	590
Israel	138	147	156	168	170	170
Kuwait	9	18	18	21	20	20
Saudi Arabia	265	275	276	298	283	328
United Arab Emirates	15	16	18	19	20	20
MIDDLE EAST	427	456	468	506	493	538
Egypt	170	220	270	280	285	285
South Africa	570	572	580	600	630	630
AFRICA	740	792	850	880	915	915
China	2,310	2,800	3,300	3,400	4,000	4,000
Honk Kong	17	17	13	12	10	10
Japan	1,252	1,252	1,145	1,170	1,140	1,150
Singapore	46	51	48	48	47	48
Thailand	680	650	700	780	820	850
ASIA	4,305	4,770	5,206	5,410	6,017	6,058
Australia	410	420	448	432	455	455
OCEANIA	410	420	448	432	455	455
TOTAL 5/	27,507	28,906	30,774	32,275	34,125	34,228

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast August 1995. 4/ Forecast March 1996. 5/ Total includes 36 countries.

March 1996 **Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA**

TABLE 29

TURKEY MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992	1993	1994 /1	1995 /2	1996 3/	1996 4/
Canada	132	128	133	141	142	142
Mexico	13	12	9	9	9	9
United States	2,167	2,176	2,239	2,301	2,423	2,400
NORTH AMERICA	2,312	2,316	2,381	2,451	2,574	2,551
Brazil	60	63	80	90	95	100
SOUTH AMERICA	60	63	80	90	95	100
Belgium-Luxembourg	4	4	4	4	4	4
Denmark	5	9	9	9	10	10
France	558	532	568	605	630	615
Germany	159	169	183	188	193	193
Greece	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ireland	25	26	30	30	31	31
Italy	269	266	269	287	280	280
Netherlands	34	30	32	31	33	32
Portugal	30	31	31	32	32	32
Spain	22	19	13	15	15	15
United Kingdom	246	252	253	263	263	263
EUROPEAN UNION	1,355	1,341	1,395	1,467	1,494	1,478
Hungary	30	25	24	29	27	27
Poland	30	33	34	38	40	40
EASTERN EUROPE	60	58	58	67	67	67
Russia	37	35	30	28	25	25
FORMER SOVIET UNION	37	35	30	28	25	25
Israel	68	77	85	98	100	100
MIDDLE EAST	68	77	85	98	100	100
TOTAL 5/	3,892	3,890	4,029	4,201	4,355	4,321

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast August 1995. 4/ Forecast March 1996. 5/ Total includes 20 countries.

TABLE 30

EGG PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Million eggs)

	1992	1993	1994 /1	1995 /2	1996 3/	1996 4/
Canada	5,670	5,689	5,736	5,760	5,800	5,790
Mexico	19,650	20,140	22,150	21,200	21,620	21,310
United States	70,860	72,072	74,136	74,280	75,840	76,200
NORTH AMERICA	96,180	97,901	102,022	101,240	103,260	103,300
Brazil	14,190	12,700	13,460	16,065	16,434	17,670
Colombia	5,402	6,433	6,357	6,679	7,050	7,050
SOUTH AMERICA	19,592	19,133	19,817	22,744	23,484	24,720
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,196	3,324	3,600	3,420	3,250	3,250
Denmark	1,440	1,405	1,382	1,400	1,450	1,450
France	15,375	15,355	16,370	16,050	15,600	15,750
Germany	15,165	13,678	13,960	13,800	13,700	13,700
Greece	2,495	2,540	2,500	2,600	2,650	2,650
Ireland	618	553	554	556	557	557
Italy	11,454	11,502	11,599	11,655	11,600	11,600
Netherlands	10,458	10,019	10,306	10,035	9,750	9,830
Portugal	1,814	1,787	1,831	1,837	1,838	1,838
Spain	8,675	8,454	9,670	9,700	9,000	9,000
United Kingdom	10,699	10,645	10,670	10,600	10,600	10,600
EUROPEAN UNION	81,389	79,262	82,442	81,653	79,995	80,225
Poland	6,300	5,450	6,100	6,700	6,700	6,700
Romania	5,801	5,450	3,300	3,650	3,750	3,750
EASTERN EUROPE	12,101	10,900	9,400	10,350	10,450	10,450
Russia	42,900	40,300	37,400	35,100	33,300	33,300
Ukraine	13,445	11,766	10,145	9,500	9,000	9,000
FORMER SOVIET UNION	56,345	52,066	47,545	44,600	42,300	42,300
Turkey	7,800	8,100	7,900	8,000	8,100	8,100
MIDDLE EAST	7,800	8,100	7,900	8,000	8,100	8,100
China	203,980	235,960	284,423	285,000	290,000	290,000
Honk Kong	21	23	18	14	16	9
Japan	42,911	43,252	43,047	42,600	42,700	42,600
Korea, Republic of	7,750	8,200	8,100	8,300	8,400	8,400
Taiwan	5,146	5,372	5,673	5,850	5,950	5,950
Thailand	8,154	7,336	7,530	7,700	8,000	8,000
ASIA	267,962	300,143	348,791	349,464	355,066	354,959
TOTAL 5/	541,369	567,505	617,917	618,051	622,655	624,054

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast August 1995. 4/ Forecast March 1996. 5/ Total includes 28 countries.

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION

The estimate for 1995/96 world centrifugal sugar production has been revised upward to a record 118.97 million tons (raw value), up 1 percent from the forecast released in November 1995 (WAP 11-95) and 3 percent above the revised 1994/95 total of 115.79 million. The previous record of 116.51 million tons was set during the 1991/92 crop year. Sugar produced from sugarcane is forecast at 82.89 million tons, up 2 percent from 1994/95. Sugar processed from sugarbeets is pegged at 36.08 million tons, 4 percent above last season.

The 1995/96 forecast for India, the world's largest sugar producer, is 15.50 million tons, up 2 percent from the November forecast, but 6 percent below last season's revised record outturn of 16.41 million. Sugar production in 1995/96 continues to lag last year's pace. Large stocks, combined with low producer prices, arrears to farmers of approximately US$126 million, and fewer government incentives are the principal reasons for the downturn in sugar production this season.

Sugar output in Brazil continues to trend upward. Production in 1995/96 is forecast at an all-time high of 13.60 million tons, up 5 percent from November and 10 percent above the record volume produced last season. Sugar production in the Central-South and the North/Northeast regions is expected to exceed the Government's authorized production levels by a substantial margin.

In the European Union (EU-15), where 47 percent of the world's beet sugar is produced, the 1995/96 forecast of 16.86 million tons is off 1 percent from the November forecast, but 2 percent above last year due to production increases in France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. In France, the EU's leading sugar producer, the current 1995/96 estimate of 4.57 million tons is marginally lower than the November forecast, but 5 percent above 1994/95. The hot, sunny summer, an 18,000 hectare increase in harvested area, and dry fall weather--which limited harvest losses--contributed to the increase.

Germany's 1995/96 sugar production estimate of 4.15 million tons is down 1 percent from the preliminary forecast, but 4 percent above 1994/95. The larger sugar output is based on a 7-percent upturn in the sugarbeet crop due to an increase in harvested area and higher yields.

The German sugar industry has been significantly restructured since unification in 1990. In 1990, 81 processing plants were in operation. By the end of 1996, only 37 plants are expected to be in operation. Many smaller, less-efficient facilities in eastern Germany have been shut down, having been displaced by newly constructed, large-scale plants.

In China, increased harvested sugarcane and sugarbeet area and production are expected to boost 1995/96 sugar output 17 percent above last season, to 6.90 million tons. Sugar processed from sugarbeets is estimated at 1.4 million tons, up 40 percent from last season. Sugar processed from sugarcane is forecast up 12 percent, to 5.50 million tons.

Thailand's 1995/96 sugar estimate has been revised upward 4 percent from the November forecast and up 8 percent from last season. The upturn is due to a substantially larger cane crop and higher yields.

Sugar production for 1995/96 in Russia and Ukraine is estimated at 2.05 and 3.80 million tons, respectively. This represents a 24-percent upturn for Russia and a 6-percent increase for Ukraine from a year ago. In Russia, the increase reflects favorable weather last fall and high sugar beet yields. The larger outturn in Ukraine is because of a return to near-normal yields, resulting in a 17-percent increase in sugarbeet output.

Australia's sugar production is forecast to decline 4 percent in 1995/96, to 5.02 million tons, even though this will likely be the fourth consecutive year of record sugarcane output. The downturn was caused by drought which lowered cane yields and adversely affected the sugar content in the cane.

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TABLE 31

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 As of 11/95	1995/96 As of 3/96
Western Hemisphere				
Argentina	1,080	1,180	1,500	1,590
Brazil	9,930	12,400	13,000	13,600
Colombia	1,801	2,070	2,070	2,090
Cuba	4,000	3,300	4,000	4,000
Guatemala	1,118	1,333	1,330	1,400
Mexico	3,780	4,556	4,250	4,570
United States 1/	6,945	7,191	6,895	6,804
European Union 2/ 3/	18,410	16,508	17,008	16,855
France	4,725	4,363	4,600	4,565
Germany	4,736	3,991	4,200	4,150
Italy	1,541	1,621	1,685	1,625
Netherlands	1,232	1,050	1,100	1,075
Spain	1,344	1,214	1,150	1,090
United Kingdom	1,561	1,373	1,300	1,335
Eastern Europe				
Poland	2,170	1,492	1,790	1,710
FSU				
Russia	2,700	1,655	1,900	2,050
Ukraine	4,188	3,600	4,000	3,800
Africa				
Egypt	1,050	1,088	1,080	1,080
South Africa	1,243	1,770	1,790	1,770
Middle East				
Turkey	2,191	1,678	1,600	1,500
Asia				
China	6,505	5,900	6,500	6,900
India 4/	11,660	16,410	15,150	15,500
Indonesia	2,480	2,450	2,200	2,100
Pakistan	3,128	3,212	3,220	2,900
Philippines	1,809	1,650	1,800	1,600
Thailand	3,975	5,448	5,700	5,900
Oceania				
Australia	4,412	5,213	4,950	5,017
Others	15,217	15,685	16,283	16,235
WORLD	109,792	115,789	118,016	118,971

1/ Includes Puerto Rico. 2/ Total EU sugar production excludes French overseas departments.
3/ The EU now includes Austria, Finland, and Sweden which became members January 1, 1995.
4/ Includes khandsari sugar in thousands of tons (raw value equivalent) as follows: 1993/94 – 1,100; 1994/95 – 740; 1995/96 – 730.

WORLD COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION

World cocoa bean production for the 1995/96 season (October/September) is forecast at a record 2.71 million tons, up 4 percent from the preliminary forecast of 2.60 million released in October 1995 (WAP 10-95) and 12 percent above last year's revised outturn of 2.42 million. The previous record of 2.53 million tons was set in 1990/91.

Cote d'Ivoire: The world's leading cocoa bean producer is forecast to harvest a record crop of 1.07 million tons in 1995/96, up 10 percent from the October forecast and 23 percent above last season because of generally favorable weather, an increase in harvested area, and additional trees coming into production. Crop quality for the 1995/96 marketing year is generally good with bean sizes averaging between 90 and 97 beans per 100 grams. The one significant quality problem is high moisture content resulting from insufficient drying by farmers eager to get their crop to market, following a longer-than-normal rainy season.

The 1995/96 forecast includes 120,000 tons of mid-crop beans which should be harvested later this year. However, Ivorian officials recently announced that the upcoming mid-crop will not be marketed until the 1996/97 season. If this occurs, the 120,000 ton mid-crop will be deducted from the 1995/96 estimate and added to the forecast for the 1996/97 season because harvested beans are counted as production only during the crop year in which they are marketed.

Ghana: Cocoa bean production for the 1995/96 season is forecast at 355,000 tons, up 13 percent from both the preliminary forecast of 315,000 tons and last year's crop of the same amount. The upward revision for 1995/96 reflects an expected decline in unofficial cross-border marketing of Ghanaian cocoa beans because of high domestic prices and favorable weather in the key growing areas in the western region of the country where approximately 50 percent of Ghana's cocoa beans are grown. In these areas, cherelle setting was above average, providing conditions for ample main and mid-year crops.

With the removal of government subsidies, the cost of inputs has sky-rocketed, making smallholders reluctant or unable to make the necessary investment. However, on reclaimed cocoa farms and on new cocoa plantations established with high-yielding cocoa varieties, input use is closer to recommended levels. The low usage of pesticides is not expected to increase the incidence of black pod disease as most cocoa farms have been sprayed, although the frequency may be less than recommended by the Cocoa Board (COCOBOD).

Brazil: Cocoa bean production for 1995/96 is forecast at 255,000 tons, down 8 percent from the preliminarily forecast of 315,000 due to the continuing spread of the witches-broom fungus. Whereas last season the mid-crop evidenced high losses from witches-broom disease, during the 1995/96 season the main crop has sustained the bulk of the losses. Brazil's main and mid-crop estimates for 1993/94 through 1995/96 are as follows:

BRAZILIAN COCOA PRODUCTION

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 1/
Bahia Main Crop (October/April)	126,300	126,000	93,000
Bahia Mid-Crop (May/September)	112,700	66,000	120,000
Other Areas	42,000	42,000	42,000
Total	281,000	234,000	255,000

Bahia's main crop is not of uniform quality this season. Beans harvested during October and November 1995 in Bahia's central and northern growing areas were of poor quality. Beans harvested during December and January in Bahia's southern growing areas, where the incidence of witches-broom disease is relatively small, were of very good quality. Part of the problem in the northern and central areas is the fact that growers have received less than one-third of the nearly US$100 million allocated by the Government in October 1995 to finance programs to control the spread of witches-broom.

Indonesia: Cocoa bean production for 1995/96 is forecast at 285,000 tons, down 2 percent from the initial forecast released in October 1995 due to heavy rains during the January blossom period, but up 4 percent from the revised 1994/95 estimate of 275,000.

Smallholders produce approximately 70 percent of Indonesia's cocoa beans. Frequent pod borer outbreaks, low-quality seeds, poor management practices, high production costs, and financial constraints that severely limit input use by smallholders continue to adversely affect crop yields and quality. However, for the Indonesian Government and the Indonesian Cocoa Association (ASKINDO), cocoa bean production is a priority not only because Indonesia has vast tracts of land suitable for cocoa production, but also because production in several other key producing countries is declining. As a result, growers are being encouraged to expand production and improve bean quality. Toward this end, the Ministry of Agriculture has established a state enterprise that will oversee the production, quality control, and distribution of hybrid cocoa seeds, sell fertilizers at government-controlled prices, and provide the necessary technical assistance to smallholders.

Malaysia: Cocoa bean production for 1995/96 is forecast at 130,000 tons, down 17 percent from the October forecast, 8 percent below the revised estimate for 1994/95, and potentially the lowest crop harvested during the past eight years. The downturn reflects the continuing shift away from cocoa and into oil palm production in Malaysia's largest cocoa-producing state, Sabah. For the next several years, there is unlikely to be any significant increase in domestic cocoa production because Malaysian grinders already have turned to bean imports to meet their ongoing requirements.

Nigeria: Cocoa bean production for 1995/96 is forecast at 130,000 tons, unchanged from the preliminary October forecast and unchanged from the 1994/95 estimate. Main crop harvesting, begun in October 1995 and completed by February 1996, proceeded without incident. Crop quality is about average, although extremely humid conditions during the first two months of the main harvest season slightly compromised bean quality.

The recent social, economic, and political instability in Nigeria has adversely affected the entire cocoa sector. The bulk of Nigeria's processing capacity remains unused and at least one mid-sized cocoa merchant has gone into receivership. However, producer prices remain firm, partly due to Nigeria's stable exchange rate, and trading houses are active.

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TABLE 32

WORLD COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION 1/

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Oct. 1995	1995/96 Mar. 1996
Costa Rica	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Guatemala	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Honduras	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Mexico	43.5	34.0	38.5	40.5	40.5
Nicaragua	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Panama	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA	51.7	42.1	47.1	49.1	49.1
Cuba	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Dominican Republic	50.8	58.7	55.5	56.5	56.5
Grenada	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Haiti	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Jamaica	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Trinidad and Tobago	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Other 2/	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
CARIBBEAN	60.2	68.7	65.5	66.5	66.5
Bolivia	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Brazil	330.0	281.0	234.0	276.0	255.0
Colombia	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Ecuador	76.0	80.0	81.0	85.0	85.0
Peru	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Surinam	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Venezuela	16.5	16.0	11.0	16.0	14.0
SOUTH AMERICA	496.1	450.6	399.6	450.6	427.6
Angola	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cameroon	100.0	105.0	107.0	100.0	120.0
Comoro Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Congo	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cote d' Ivoire 3/	700.0	850.0	873.0	970.0	1070.0
Equatorial Guinea	5.7	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0
Gabon	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Ghana 4/	312.0	311.5	315.0	315.0	355.0
Liberia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Madagascar	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Nigeria 5/	140.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
Sao Tome and Principe	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Sierra Leone	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Tanzania	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Togo 3/	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0
Uganda	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Zaire	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
AFRICA	1,283.2	1,422.8	1,450.4	1,540.5	1,698.5
India	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Indonesia	240.0	280.0	275.0	290.0	285.0
Malaysia	225.0	204.0	141.0	150.0	130.0
Philippines	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Sri Lanka	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
ASIA	481.4	500.4	432.4	456.4	431.4
Fiji	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Papua New Guinea	39.0	31.0	21.0	30.0	30.0
Solomon Islands	4.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Vanuatu	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Western Samoa	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OCEANIA	45.9	36.6	26.6	35.6	35.6
WORLD	2,418.5	2,521.2	2,421.6	2,598.7	2,708.7

1/ Estimates refer to an October–September crop year. 2/ Includes Belize, Dominica, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, and Martinique. 3/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Ghana. 4/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Cote d' Ivoire. 5/ Includes cocoa marketed through Benin.

March 1996 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD 1995/96 COTTONSEED PRODUCTION WITH FORECAST FOR 1996/97

World cottonseed production for 1995/96 is estimated at 34.4 million tons, up 1.5 million or 5 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 28.2 million tons, up 2.1 million or 8 percent from 1994/95. The world's largest cottonseed producers, China and the United States, are projected to account for 41 percent of global production. The 1995/96 crop continued the production rise that began last year after two consecutive years of declining output, with the top seven producers of 1995/96 contributing 78 percent of the total output. The crops of 1992/93 and 1993/94 were down because of insect damage, disease, and drought in China as well as flooding, disease and insect damage in Pakistan and India.

Cottonseed accounts for the world's second largest supply of oilseeds, after soybeans. Its collection is a valuable byproduct of cotton lint production. Cottonseed processing and crush produce 47 percent meal and 16 percent oil by weight. Additional seed products include hulls (used as on-site fuel or fertilizer) and linters--a short fuzz on the seed that is valuable as an additive in the production of high-quality paper and plastics.

Cottonseed meal contains 81 percent of the protein level available in soybean meal, but feed use is limited by trace levels of substances toxic to livestock. These substances can be removed through processing techniques. However, some major producing countries (such as China) lack this capability on a large scale, resulting in millions of tons of this meal product being used only as fertilizer. Cottonseed oil for many developing countries is a significant source of edible cooking oil, in some instances the only vegetable oil domestically produced.

This report will highlight the top five cotton producing nations: China, United States, India, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan. Each country is a high-quantity producer, consistently producing more than 2.0 million tons annually. Together, these countries are estimated to produce nearly 25.0 million tons, 72 percent of the total world's output of cottonseed this season.

China: The world's largest cotton producer is estimated to produce more than one-fifth of global output this year. Production for 1995/96 is estimated at 8.0 million tons, up 0.3 million or 4 percent from 1994/95. Area is estimated at 5.5 million hectares, nearly unchanged from last year. Two significant factors lead to a high level of output this year. The foremost factor was the improved control of the cotton bollworm throughout the growing season. The second factor was the mild-harvest weather with only scattered rainfall. The harvest season came to a close with a normal frost period helping to terminate the crop. Eastern China and Xinjiang Province had mostly favorable growing and harvesting weather. During the summer serious flooding occurred in Hubei and Hunan Provinces. Drought was a problem in the lower Yangtze River Valley and the western part of the North China Plain.

United States: The United States is currently the world's second largest cottonseed producer. Output for 1995/96 is estimated at 6.3 million tons, down 0.6 million from last year's record. The lower estimate reflects yield loss in southern Texas and the Delta States due to insect damage and to a slow start to the crop in some areas. The crop also was damaged by Hurricane Opal in the Southeast. The current season began with dry soil conditions in the Southeast, causing germination problems for the crop in Georgia. Cool, wet conditions in the San Joaquin Valley of California slowed crop development. In Texas, most producers in the Plains region waited for higher soil temperatures and rainfall before planting. By early to mid-July cotton conditions across the cotton belt were good to fair with 18 percent of the crop setting bolls, 6 points ahead of the 5 year average. Warm weather in California boosted cotton development. In Texas, plant development improved after a slow start at the beginning of the season. However, cotton in southeast Texas suffered from damage by the beet armyworm, reducing the crop.

India: Production for 1995/96 is estimated at 4.6 million tons, down slightly from last year's crop. Area surged to a record 8.4 million hectares, up 0.8 million or 10 percent from last year as farmers reacted to strong cotton prices in 1995. Growers in Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh expanded area at the expense of less profitable crop such as rice, millet, pulses,

tobacco, and chilies. Unlike last year, the crop in the northern states of Punjab and Haryana avoided major late season damage from bollworm or from leaf-curl virus. However, some production was lost due to flooding in Punjab, Haryana, and Andhra Pradesh as well as drought in Gujarat. These losses were nearly offset by excellent growing conditions in the central zone, holding overall Indian production at a high level.

Pakistan: Production for 1995/96 is estimated at 3.7 million tons, up 0.9 million or 31 percent from last year's flood, disease, and insect damaged crop. Area is forecast at a record 3.0 million hectares, up 0.4 million or 13 percent from last season as area increased in both the Punjab and the Sindh regions. In the Sindh, area was the largest ever at 1.2 million hectares, representing a recovery from flood damage last year. The prime growing areas in Punjab Province received good rains and plentiful sunshine state of crop this year with no significant reports of bollworm or leaf-curl virus. Pakistan's larger area and a yield increase of 16 percent, pushed production to the second largest crop on record. An excellent monsoon pattern and more favorable weather throughout the country increased yield. The favorable weather aided in the control of pest and leaf-curl virus.

Uzbekistan: Cotton production in 1995/96 is down slightly from last year's 2.3 million ton harvest as a drop in area more than offset excellent yields. This year's crop matured early compared to last season and the harvest proceeded rapidly as the weather remained sunny and dry throughout most of the harvest period.

OUTLOOK FOR 1996/97

In the February 1996 edition of the World Agricultural Production circular (FAS/USDA series WAP 2-96), the annual preliminary forecast and situation review of world cotton area for 1996/97 was published. Preliminary indications are that foreign cotton harvested area in 1996/97 could range from 28.0 to 29.0 million hectares, compared with approximately 28.8 million in 1995/96. The high end of the forecast range implies favorable weather and supportive government policies in several large producing countries. The low end of the forecast range considers the effect of lower cotton prices and strong prices for competing crops such as soybeans, corn, and in some cases, wheat. In addition, area could be reduced due to weather, financial problems, plant diseases, and insect infestations. Using this forecast area and a 10-year average cottonseed yield of 0.96 metric tons per hectare, 1996/97 foreign cottonseed output could range between 27 and 28 million tons.

NOTE: Information in this article for the 1996/97 outlook is based on field reports received in early January 1996 from U. S. agricultural counselors and attaches, together with information from FAS/USDA Washington analysts.. The first official USDA forecast of total 1996/97 foreign harvested area will be issued in May. Individual country estimates for area, yield, and production will be released in July of this year.

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World Cottonseed Harvested Area *

1986/87 - 1995/96 Estimate

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
					1000 Hectares					
World Total	29,366	31,228	33,505	31,523	33,086	34,803	32,336	30,633	31,915	35,279
United States	3,427	4,059	4,835	3,860	4,748	5,245	4,501	5,173	5,391	6,469
Total Foreign	25,939	27,169	28,670	27,663	28,338	29,558	27,835	25,460	26,524	28,810
Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean										
Costa Rica	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cuba	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Dominican Rep	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ecuador	20	17	14	22	28	30	20	10	20	20
El Salvador	13	14	13	10	6	4	4	5	2	2
Guatemala	31	40	40	40	36	39	22	15	9	4
Haiti	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Honduras	4	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mexico	161	225	319	188	230	250	42	30	146	242
Nicaragua	65	59	34	35	44	35	2	2	2	14
EU-12 and Eastern Europe										
Albania	15	14	15	12	12	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	14	12	12	11	13	15	11	7	10	10
Greece	205	202	256	278	282	230	276	350	384	435
Italy	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spain	79	79	137	68	84	79	76	32	38	30
Yugoslavia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Middle East										
Afghanistan	69	40	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60
Egypt	443	416	425	422	417	358	357	372	303	305
Iran	188	196	191	228	228	207	200	148	187	250
Iraq	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Israel	46	40	48	30	31	13	17	16	20	30
Turkey	589	587	707	725	641	599	637	568	582	742
Asia										
Australia	148	247	194	240	279	282	262	264	222	292
Bangladesh	13	12	17	20	20	19	20	21	23	25
Burma	191	183	160	150	156	172	168	146	180	180
China	4,306	4,844	5,534	5,203	5,588	6,539	6,835	5,000	5,530	5,500
India	6,948	6,471	7,343	7,331	7,440	7,695	7,543	7,440	7,608	8,400
Indonesia	17	17	18	18	18	19	19	20	21	21
Korea, DPR	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Korea, Rep of	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pakistan	2,505	2,568	2,508	2,599	2,662	2,836	2,836	2,805	2,650	3,000
Philippines	14	16	19	15	17	35	8	8	9	9
Thailand	49	64	70	61	71	91	48	16	15	20
Vietnam	15	15	15	13	8	14	14	6	17	10
FSU-12										
Former USSR	3,475									
Azerbaijan	--	303	298	280	264	245	233	224	220	210
Kazakhstan	--	127	129	119	120	117	110	110	110	110
Kyrgyzstan	--	31	32	27	30	26	22	20	26	33
Tajikistan	--	324	319	309	304	298	286	275	280	270
Turkmenistan	--	630	640	634	623	604	570	574	540	500
Uzbekistan	--	2,112	2,014	1,969	1,830	1,720	1,667	1,695	1,538	1,500
South America										
Argentina	330	515	501	570	630	580	325	480	700	900
Bolivia	8	12	2	4	15	23	10	20	40	40
Brazil	2,165	2,553	2,107	1,872	1,915	1,969	1,215	1,085	1,220	1,160
Colombia	175	234	218	188	233	276	123	85	82	115
Paraguay	280	405	440	530	560	480	265	370	320	300
Peru	125	138	170	135	116	105	77	88	97	110
Venezuela	43	53	74	68	38	50	34	40	40	50
Africa										
Tanzania	400	450	450	260	320	450	430	344	172	364
Nigeria	285	320	370	380	380	430	340	220	340	350
Mali	146	135	160	170	195	215	246	190	240	315
Chad	135	160	190	185	195	210	200	150	250	290
Zimbabwe	243	272	248	229	273	240	246	230	195	275
Benin	100	80	97	110	123	150	139	265	230	265
Sudan	346	318	313	279	196	192	152	110	174	240
Syria	144	129	171	158	156	170	212	197	189	200
Cote d'Ivoire	159	180	213	202	199	190	224	219	245	200
Burkina	115	120	170	165	176	170	177	160	180	220
Uganda	180	140	124	106	89	134	174	71	129	150
Cameroon	94	95	112	90	95	100	99	100	120	140
South Africa	160	205	208	165	127	79	54	82	67	125
Togo	55	60	70	75	80	80	100	92	100	100
Zambia	32	58	91	64	97	50	90	90	100	100
Mozambique	108	131	108	65	78	86	90	90	100	100
Other Africa	390	396	397	382	411	398	348	343	342	377

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*/ Foreign total cottonseed area estimates may differ from cotton area estimates due to differences in country coverage.

TABLE 34

World Cottonseed Yields

1986/87 - 1995/96 Estimate

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
				Metric Tons per Hectare						
World Total	0.93	1.00	0.97	0.98	1.01	1.05	0.97	0.97	1.03	0.98
United States	1.01	1.29	1.14	1.10	1.14	1.20	1.26	1.11	1.28	0.97
Total Foreign	0.92	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.99	1.02	0.93	0.94	0.98	0.98
Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean										
Costa Rica	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cuba	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Dominican Rep	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.67
Ecuador	0.60	0.59	1.14	0.86	0.89	0.73	0.95	0.80	0.85	0.85
El Salvador	1.15	1.07	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.20	1.00	--
Guatemala	1.32	1.80	1.55	1.55	1.56	1.64	1.32	1.40	1.44	1.50
Haiti	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31
Honduras	1.50	1.20	1.25	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.67
Mexico	1.81	2.06	2.01	1.85	1.60	1.18	1.79	1.67	1.43	1.53
Nicaragua	1.38	1.36	1.26	1.34	1.30	1.37	1.00	1.50	1.00	0.86
EU-12 and Eastern Europe										
Albania	1.00	1.07	0.93	0.92	0.92	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bulgaria	0.64	0.67	0.58	0.64	0.62	0.53	0.55	0.86	0.60	0.50
Greece	1.60	1.49	1.56	1.49	1.11	1.57	1.57	1.55	1.66	1.50
Italy	0.33	0.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.62	1.58	1.31	1.44	1.50	1.68	1.37	1.50	1.61	1.57
Yugoslavia	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Middle East										
Afghanistan	1.45	2.00	1.78	0.73	1.67	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.17	1.17
Egypt	1.46	1.35	1.15	1.27	1.37	1.24	1.50	1.85	1.46	1.28
Iran	0.79	0.82	0.81	0.66	0.70	0.77	0.69	0.82	0.84	0.82
Iraq	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
Israel	2.67	2.43	2.17	2.53	2.81	2.85	2.88	2.81	2.60	2.43
Turkey	1.41	1.47	1.41	1.24	1.61	1.47	1.40	1.46	1.60	1.74
Asia										
Australia	2.23	1.76	2.16	2.05	2.47	2.57	2.02	1.77	2.14	1.88
Bangladesh	0.46	0.92	0.76	0.55	0.55	0.63	0.95	0.95	0.87	0.92
Burma	0.28	0.30	0.25	0.40	0.42	0.27	0.31	0.35	0.34	0.40
China	1.40	1.49	1.27	1.24	1.37	1.48	1.12	1.33	1.39	1.45
India	0.46	0.49	0.51	0.60	0.52	0.52	0.61	0.54	0.61	0.54
Indonesia	0.29	0.29	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.30	0.29	0.33
Korea, DPR	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
Korea, Rep of	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pakistan	1.05	1.14	1.14	1.12	1.23	1.54	1.09	0.98	1.07	1.23
Philippines	0.71	0.50	0.42	0.60	0.65	0.74	3.63	0.50	0.56	0.56
Thailand	0.78	0.78	1.00	0.95	0.92	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.93	0.75
Vietnam	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.31	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.17	0.35	0.30
FSU-12										
Former USSR	1.40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Azerbaijan	--	1.33	1.24	1.32	1.25	1.31	0.86	0.76	0.79	0.78
Kazakhstan	--	1.35	1.40	1.60	1.56	1.41	1.27	1.04	1.07	1.21
Kyrgyzstan	--	1.16	1.34	1.63	1.53	1.31	1.18	1.20	1.19	1.21
Tajikistan	--	1.53	1.67	1.80	1.55	1.49	0.79	0.98	0.84	0.80
Turkmenistan	--	1.08	1.16	1.20	1.29	1.29	1.25	1.29	1.19	0.90
Uzbekistan	--	1.28	1.56	1.62	1.60	1.51	1.37	1.40	1.47	1.50
South America										
Argentina	0.58	0.91	0.63	0.77	0.78	0.74	0.77	1.01	0.86	0.94
Bolivia	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.50	0.67	0.83	1.70	1.20	0.75	0.70
Brazil	0.50	0.61	0.57	0.62	0.61	0.60	0.60	0.70	0.79	0.69
Colombia	1.09	1.08	0.97	0.93	1.22	1.07	0.97	1.16	1.15	1.17
Paraguay	0.50	0.78	0.82	0.68	0.77	0.53	0.87	0.54	0.75	0.67
Peru	0.87	1.04	0.80	0.87	1.05	0.81	0.65	0.74	0.79	0.83
Venezuela	0.74	0.77	0.80	0.76	1.03	0.96	0.88	0.85	0.85	0.80
Africa										
Tanzania	0.34	0.37	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.41	0.56	0.30	0.40	0.41
Nigeria	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.19	0.28	0.37	0.48	0.47	0.50
Mali	1.06	1.10	1.17	1.08	1.03	0.91	1.07	0.98	0.98	0.94
Chad	0.49	0.58	0.56	0.48	0.59	0.56	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.44
Zimbabwe	0.64	0.78	0.65	0.51	0.47	0.16	0.48	0.50	0.34	0.55
Benin	0.91	0.65	0.82	0.48	0.59	0.50	0.87	0.65	0.63	0.72
Sudan	1.01	0.92	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.16	1.15
Syria	1.75	1.49	1.75	1.87	1.86	2.14	2.28	2.33	2.05	1.99
Cote d'Ivoire	0.77	0.75	0.71	0.61	0.69	0.68	0.59	0.65	0.47	0.61
Burkina	1.04	0.94	0.64	0.59	0.64	0.65	0.68	0.53	0.57	0.50
Uganda	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.15	0.40	0.21	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.26
Cameroon	1.19	1.09	1.26	1.11	1.16	1.13	1.20	1.17	1.18	1.15
South Africa	0.96	0.65	0.75	0.75	0.79	0.53	0.56	0.67	0.69	0.70
Togo	1.13	0.88	0.89	0.80	1.25	1.19	0.85	0.73	1.02	1.02
Zambia	0.44	0.72	0.32	0.27	0.43	0.62	0.37	0.26	0.35	0.35
Mozambique	0.17	0.11	0.17	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.33
Other Africa	0.51	0.56	0.61	0.57	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.57	0.57	0.47

TABLE 35

World Cottonseed Production

1986/87 - 1995/96 Estimate

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
				1000 Metric Tons						
World Total	27,291	31,363	32,481	30,760	33,420	36,487	31,485	29,663	32,953	34,437
United States	3,448	5,234	5,499	4,243	5,415	6,283	5,652	5,754	6,898	6,282
Total Foreign	23,843	26,129	26,982	26,517	28,005	30,204	25,833	23,909	26,055	28,155
Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean										
Costa Rica	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cuba	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Dominican Rep	3	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2
Ecuador	12	10	16	19	25	22	19	8	17	17
El Salvador	15	15	13	10	6	6	6	6	2	--
Guatemala	41	72	62	62	56	64	29	21	13	6
Haiti	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Honduras	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Mexico	291	464	641	348	367	294	75	50	209	370
Nicaragua	90	80	43	47	57	48	2	3	2	12
EU-12 and Eastern Europe										
Albania	15	15	14	11	11	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	9	8	7	7	8	8	6	6	6	5
Greece	327	300	400	413	313	360	433	543	636	652
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spain	128	125	180	98	126	133	104	48	61	47
Yugoslavia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Middle East										
Afghanistan	100	80	80	40	100	80	80	80	70	70
Egypt	645	562	488	535	570	443	535	690	443	390
Iran	148	161	154	151	160	160	137	122	158	204
Iraq	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Israel	123	97	104	76	87	37	49	45	52	73
Turkey	829	860	1,000	900	1,031	878	891	830	930	1,291
Asia										
Australia	330	435	419	493	689	724	528	466	474	550
Bangladesh	6	11	13	11	11	12	19	20	20	23
Burma	54	54	40	60	65	47	52	51	62	72
China	6,018	7,217	7,053	6,440	7,665	9,660	7,660	6,658	7,704	8,000
India	3,218	3,202	3,712	4,400	3,900	3,965	4,598	4,049	4,615	4,566
Indonesia	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
Korea, DPR	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Korea, Rep of	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pakistan	2,638	2,935	2,851	2,910	3,275	4,355	3,080	2,736	2,830	3,701
Philippines	10	8	8	9	11	26	29	4	5	5
Thailand	38	50	70	58	65	80	42	14	14	15
Vietnam	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	1	6	3
FSU-12										
Former USSR	4,870									
Azerbaijan	--	404	369	369	331	321	200	170	173	164
Kazakhstan	--	172	180	190	187	165	140	114	118	133
Kyrgyzstan	--	36	43	44	46	34	26	24	31	40
Tajikistan	--	495	534	557	470	445	227	270	235	216
Turkmenistan	--	682	745	763	803	777	710	741	644	450
Uzbekistan	--	2,701	3,149	3,183	2,926	2,600	2,290	2,380	2,265	2,250
South America										
Argentina	193	467	318	440	490	430	250	486	602	850
Bolivia	6	9	2	2	10	19	17	24	30	28
Brazil	1,085	1,550	1,195	1,165	1,170	1,190	730	760	960	795
Colombia	190	253	212	175	285	296	119	99	94	135
Paraguay	139	314	360	363	432	255	230	198	239	200
Peru	109	143	136	118	122	85	50	65	77	91
Venezuela	32	41	59	52	39	48	30	34	34	40
Africa										
Tanzania	135	167	125	72	95	183	239	102	68	149
Nigeria	56	60	79	82	72	120	127	105	161	176
Mali	155	148	187	184	200	195	262	187	234	296
Chad	66	93	106	89	115	118	89	68	114	129
Zimbabwe	156	211	162	116	127	38	118	114	67	152
Benin	91	52	80	53	72	75	121	171	144	192
Sudan	349	291	297	272	191	190	150	109	201	277
Syria	252	192	300	296	290	364	484	459	387	398
Cote d'Ivoire	123	135	151	124	137	130	132	143	114	121
Burkina	120	113	108	98	112	110	121	84	102	111
Uganda	12	8	12	16	36	28	45	16	32	39
Cameroon	112	104	141	100	110	113	119	117	141	161
South Africa	154	134	155	123	100	42	30	55	46	88
Togo	62	53	62	60	100	95	85	67	102	102
Zambia	14	42	29	17	42	31	33	23	35	35
Mozambique	18	14	18	20	24	26	26	26	27	33
Other Africa	200	223	241	218	218	221	201	194	196	176

March 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

World macadamia nut production has been rising steadily in the 1990s. Output in seven of the world's leading producing countries is forecast at 60,710 tons (wet-inshell basis), up 13 percent from 1994/95. Production is forecast to increase in all seven countries because of higher yields from maturing trees. The leading producers are the United States and Australia, which account for three-quarters of the forecast seven-country production.

Australia: Macadamia nut production is forecast up 19 percent in 1995/96 (harvested March through May 1996), to 21,500 tons--the world's second largest crop this season behind the United States. With only 4,500 hectares currently bearing out of over 9,000, Australia is projected to out-produce the United States by the year 2000.

Approximately 90 percent of Australia's commercial production is located in northeastern New South Wales and southeastern Queensland, which provide the rich soils and high annual rainfall needed to promote maximum growth. The remaining plantings are along the mid-north coast of New South Wales and in central and northern Queensland.

Brazil: Macadamia nut production for 1995/96 is forecast at 1,000 tons (harvested February through March 1996), up 33 percent from 1994/95. The increase reflects an increase in bearing tree numbers and a return to normal weather and optimal growing conditions following last year's frost-reduced crop. Of the 6,300 hectares currently planted to macadamia nuts, only an estimated 2,000 are mature, bearing trees.

Sao Paulo State accounts for about 35 percent of the area planted to macadamia trees; the remaining area is split among the States of Bahia, Espirito Santo, and Minas Gerais. Approximately 80 percent of the cultivated area is seeded with varieties from Hawaii. The remaining 20 percent is planted with varieties developed in Brazil.

Costa Rica: For 1995/96, macadamia nut production is forecast to increase 15 percent, to 3,100 tons. This is a significant upturn following last season's crop which was affected by inclement weather and poor orchard management. However, planted area declined 600 hectares in 1995/96, to a total of 6,000, as some producers shifted from macadamia nuts to other, more remunerative crops. Despite the upturn in production this season, strong competition for product allowed the average price received by producers to increase--from US$5.10 per kilogram in 1994/95 to US$6.36 in 1995/96.

Macadamia nuts are harvested year-round in Costa Rica. However, there are two distinct harvest periods. The heaviest off-take occurs between October and December and May through June.

Guatemala: Macadamia nut production in 1995/96 is forecast at 2,300 tons, up 8 percent from last season because of increased output from maturing and newly-bearing trees. Planted and harvested area--estimated at 3,200 hectares and 1,000 hectares, respectively--continue to increase as expansion remains lucrative and trees age. About 90 percent of Guatemala's macadamia nut production is situated at intermediate elevations along the Pacific slope of the country in the Departments of San Marcos, Quetzaltenango, Suchitepequez, Santa Rosa, and Sacatepequez. Macadamia nuts are harvested year-round with peak production from May through August.

Kenya: Higher grower prices and improved weather will likely boost macadamia nut production to 4,400 tons in 1995/96, up from 4,100 in 1994/95. Harvested area is forecast to expand--from 5,100 hectares in 1994/95 to 5,360 this season as trees planted in the past three to five years mature.

Approximately 90 percent of Kenya's macadamia nut crop is interplanted with coffee plants by small-scale farmers concentrated in the Mount Kenya region. Large-scale production, accounting for only 10 percent of total output, is limited to a few large estates. Harvesting of macadamia nuts occurs year-round in Kenya, with the bulk taken off from March through June.

South Africa: Following the 1994/95 drought-reduced crop, macadamia nut production is

forecast to recover in 1995/96 (harvested March through May 1996), to 3,920 tons--a 60-percent increase from last season. Although increased rainfall has benefitted this year's crop and irrigation water supplies have improved, reservoir levels remain low and more precipitation is needed to eliminate the last vestiges of drought. Nearly 80 percent of South Africa's macadamia trees are 10 years old or less, indicating significant growth potential over the next decade. Production is projected to increase approximately 20 percent per year through the year 2000.

United States: Macadamia nut production for the 1995/96 crop year (July-June) is estimated at a record 24,490 tons, 3 percent above 1994/95. Harvested area increased 4 percent, to 7,811 hectares, leading to the production upturn and offsetting reduced yields because of dry weather.

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TABLE 36

MACADAMIA NUT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Hectares/Metric tons, wet-inshell basis)

	Area Planted	Area Harvested	Production
Australia			
1993/94	8,900	4,300	13,000
1994/95	9,000	4,348	18,000
1995/96 1/	9,020	4,500	21,500
Brazil			
1993/94	6,000	1,150	780
1994/95	6,200	1,150	750
1995/96 1/	6,300	2,000	1,000
Costa Rica			
1993/94	6,500	3,000	2,750
1994/95	6,600	3,500	2,700
1995/96 1/	6,000	4,000	3,100
Guatemala			
1993/94	2,800	907	1,943
1994/95	3,080	950	2,130
1995/96 1/	3,200	1,000	2,300
Kenya			
1993/94	5,600	5,000	4,070
1994/95	5,750	5,100	4,100
1995/96 1/	6,050	5,360	4,400
South Africa 2/			
1993/94	3,800	1,860	3,110
1994/95	4,300	2,150	2,450
1995/96 1/	4,500	2,250	3,920
United States			
1993/94	8,134	7,487	22,000
1994/95	8,174	7,487	23,810
1995/96 1/	8,215	7,811	24,490
Total			
1993/94	41,734	23,704	47,653
1994/95	43,104	24,685	53,940
1995/96 1/	43,285	26,921	60,710

1/ Preliminary

2/ Production estimates converted from dry-inshell assuming 12 percent average moisture.

RUSSIA AND UKRAINE: 1996/97 WINTER GRAIN OUTLOOK

Early-spring prospects for winter grains in Russia and Ukraine are favorable. Sown area for the 1996/97 crop (planted in the fall of 1995 for harvest in the summer of 1996) is up from last year in both countries, and winter-wheat sowings were subject to neither the fall dryness nor the cold-weather damage that affected the two previous crops. Grain was adequately protected in most areas by snow cover which reduced the likelihood of significant winterkill.

In Russia, the sown area of 1996/97 winter grains climbed to 15.1 million hectares (according to SovEcon, an independent Moscow-based agricultural research institute), up 1.9 million from the previous year. The total includes a reported 14.2 million hectares on former State and collective enterprises and 0.9 million on private farms. Winter wheat area rose from 8.6 million hectares last year to 10.0 million this year, and rye area from 4.0 to 4.7 million. The jump in rye is noteworthy. Between 1992 and 1995, rye area had fallen over 50 percent--largely in response to more favorable prices for wheat--and had reached an estimated record-low 3.3 million hectares in 1995/96. According to reports, the resurgence in rye area is attributed to a renewed demand throughout Russia for high-quality rye bread, and to the prospect of potential rye sales to the Baltics and western countries.

Reports from Moscow indicate that winter grains in Russia sustained limited winterkill this season. Losses are estimated at 1.3 million hectares (9 percent of sown area), compared to 2.0 million (14 percent) the previous year when dry fall conditions and low winter temperatures contributed to a bleak outlook for winter grains in February of 1995. (Virtually ideal spring weather allowed the 1995/96 winter-grain crop to recover during March and April, but subsequent drought in European Russia slashed final yields.) This winter, generous snow cover protected grains from episodes of cold weather during January and February when temperatures in the winter wheat zone repeatedly dropped below minus 20 degrees Celsius. Overall, conditions as of mid-March point toward a sharply improved winter-grain crop this year.

In Ukraine, the sown winter grain area for 1996/97 reportedly increased 4 percent, from 6.8 to 7.1 million hectares. Winter wheat typically comprises 85 to 90 percent of winter grain area and 40 to 50 percent of total grain area. Over-wintering conditions in Ukraine have been similar to those in Russia: occasional low temperatures, but generally adequate snow cover. The Minister of Agriculture reported that 90 percent of Ukraine's winter crops survived the winter in "good or adequate" condition and that the melting of the heavy snow cover will help replenish soil moisture.

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TABLE 37

Russia: Winter Grains

Year	Sown Winter-Grain Area (MHa)	Estimated Winterkill (MHa)	Estimated Percent Winterkill
1990/91	19.6	n/a	n/a
1991/92	16.9	n/a	n/a
1992/93	20.3	n/a	n/a
1993/94	17.6	1.7	10%
1994/95	14.2	2.8	20%
1995/96	13.2	2.0	14%
1996/97	15.1	1.3	9%

Sources: Ministry of Agriculture(1990/91-1995/96), SovEcon (1996/97)

Ukraine: Winter Grains

Year	Sown Winter-Grain Area (MHa)	Estimated Winterkill (MHa)	Estimated Percent Winterkill
1990/91	8.7	n/a	n/a
1991/92	8.4	n/a	n/a
1992/93	8.1	n/a	n/a
1993/94	7.2	0.3	4%
1994/95	7.5	2.2	29%
1995/96	6.8	0.8	12%
1996/97	7.1	n/a	n/a

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

CHART 1

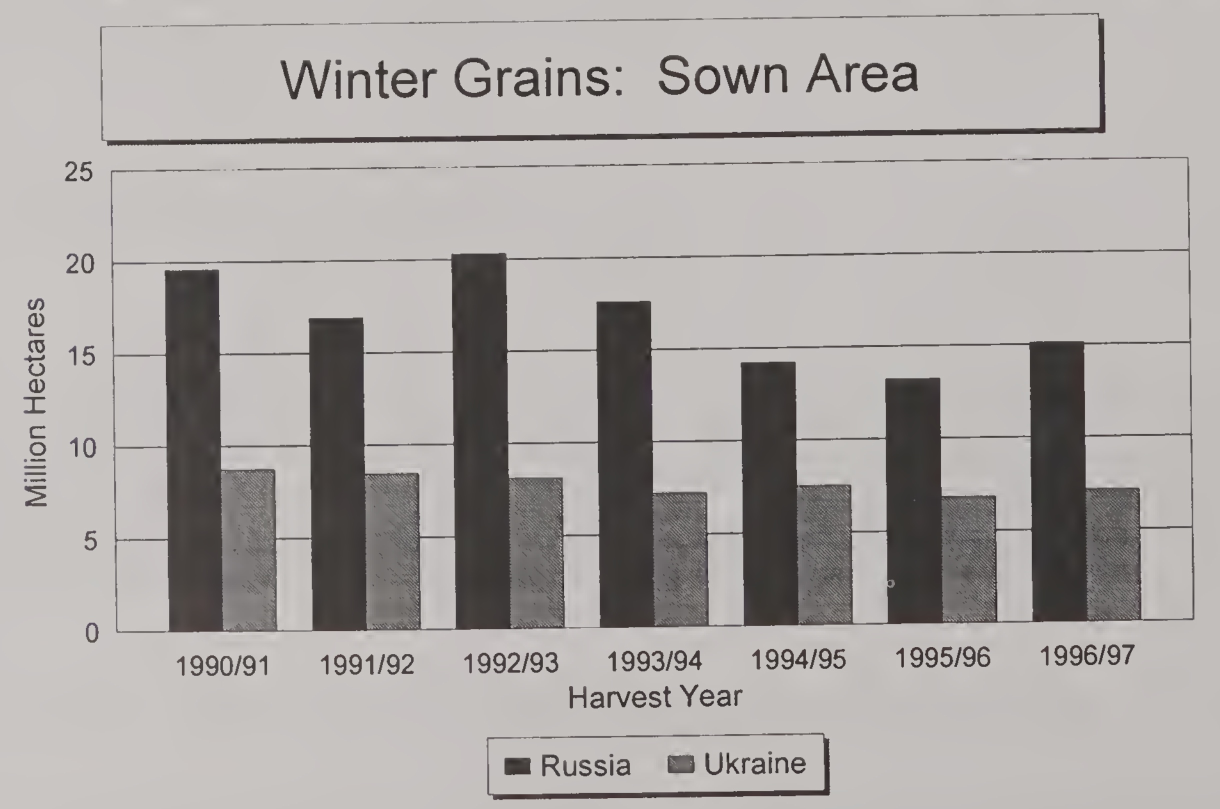


TABLE 38

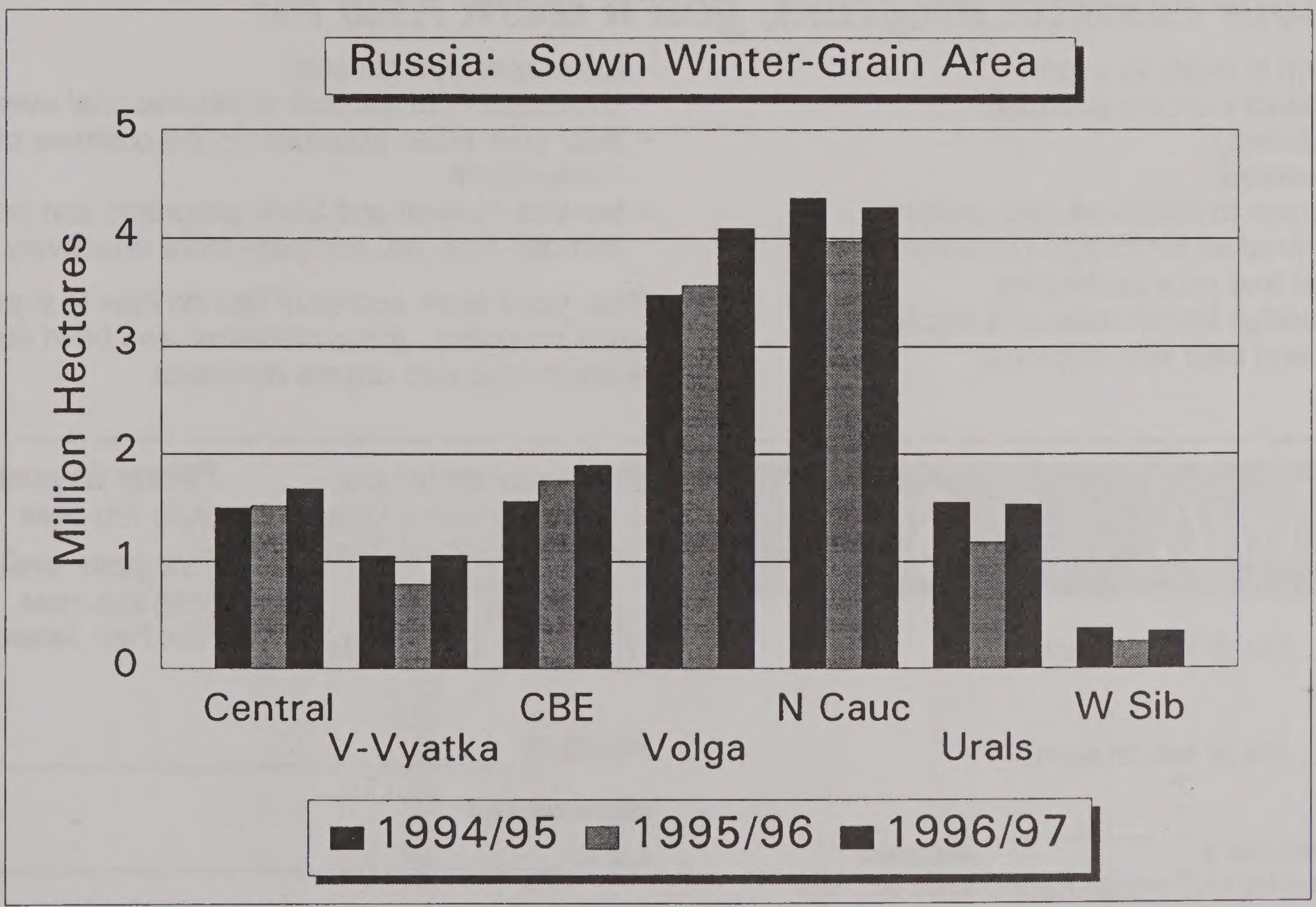
Russia: Sown Winter-Grain Area by Region

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
		(Million Hectares)	
Central	1.5	1.5	1.7
Volga-Vyatka	1.1	0.8	1.1
Central Black Eart	1.6	1.8	1.9
Volga Valley	3.5	3.6	4.1
North Caucasus	4.4	4.0	4.3
Urals	1.6	1.2	1.5
Western Siberia	0.4	0.2	0.3
Other 1/	0.3	0.2	0.3
Russia	14.2	13.2	15.1

1/ "Other" category includes North, Northwest, and Far East.

Sources: Ministry of Agriculture, SovEcon

CHART 2



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